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Figures 1 and 2

Left: A Dutch *kas;* engraving from Luiken, *Het Leerzaam Huisraad,* Amsterdam, 1756. *Right:* Oil painting, inscribed "Adam Winne A° 1730"; Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum.

Figure 3

Paneled silver punch bowl made by Jacob Ten Eyck for Evert Wendell, an early mayor of Albany, New York, *c.* 1725. Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum.

FIGURE 4. Grisaille-painted *kas,* Hudson River Valley, *c.*1700; Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum. FIGURE 5. Brass founder's shop; engraving from Luyken, *Menschelyke Beezigheeden,* Amsterdam, 1695. FIGURE 6. Queen Anne style chair, characteristic of Hudson Valley craftsmanship, 1720-40; Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum.

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Dutch Taste in Colonial America

JESSIE J. POESCH

HANDSOME silver tankards, sturdily built cupboards, and pieces of delft pottery are among the objects prized today by collectors and museums interested in preserving and telling the story of America's rich and diverse heritage. The objects mentioned are among those which particularly help to illuminate the story of the Dutch contribution to the tastes and fashions of colonial America. Quite logically, this influence was, and still is, felt most strongly up and down the river valley of the Hudson. From Albany to Long Island we still find many architectural evidences of the homes of the early Dutch settlers. In New Jersey, too, especially in Bergen and Hudson counties, there are still a number of houses readily recognizable as being essentially Dutch in style.[1]

In piecing together something of a picture of Dutch workmanship and taste in the arts and crafts of colonial America, one draws upon the limited visual evidence from America; the more

THE WRITER is a curatorial assistant at the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum. This article is a modification of the talk which she gave in March 1957. The latter was one of a series, "The Dutch Tradition in the American Home," presented by the New Jersey Historical Society. The photographs accompanying the article were taken by Mr. Gilbert Ask.

[1]Two of the best studies of Dutch-type houses in Colonial America are Rosalie Fellows Bailey, *Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York* (New York, 1936), and Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley before 1776* (New York, 1929).

abundant visual records of the life in the Low Countries at the time; the documentary evidence provided by remaining court records, shipping records, and miscellaneous manuscripts; and the all-important evidence of the objects themselves.

It is a truism to say that the Dutch who first settled here brought with them the tastes and skills of their homeland. The Dutch Republic of the late sixteenth century and early seventeenth century was made up of prosperous merchants, tradesmen, craftsmen, and farmers, with only a small aristocracy. The Dutch fleet at this time was one of the largest in the world, and Dutch coasting vessels traded up and down the European coast. They were at that time among Europe's great middlemen, trading with Spain, Portugal, and Italy in the South, and with England and the Scandinavian countries in the North. In the first years of the seventeenth century they formed the East India Company and began trading directly with the Far East; hitherto they had handled the Far Eastern products brought to Europe by the Portuguese. The East India Company was a speculative business and, happily, it prospered. This trade was to affect the tastes of the Dutch burghers and the taste of the Dutchmen who came to this country as well as the fashion of the English and French.

The Dutch West India Company, which financed the early settlements along the Hudson and the Delaware, was patterned after this East India Company in part, and was likewise a commercial enterprise. This is common knowledge; yet it needs re-emphasizing, for commercial cosmopolitanism seems to typify the Dutch of this period. If one reads some of the correspondence that went back and forth between the men in the settlements and the officials of the Company, one is struck by the almost completely business nature of the enterprise. The first Dutch and Huguenot settlers who established themselves along the Hudson and the Delaware did *not* come here to create a new Zion in the wilderness, as did the religiously motivated settlers of New England, but came here to do business. They were traders and farmers and dealers in real estate; a large proportion of the early documents one finds relating to the Dutch settlers

are concerned solely with real estate transactions. These people were undoubtedly materialists, and a healthy Dutch love of materials, rich and fine, or simple and everyday, is something that seems to permeate the Dutch settlements in America.

The Netherlands of the seventeenth century was a land with many skilled craftsmen. One readily realizes this as one turns the pages of a book such as a little volume put out by Luyken, first published in Amsterdam in 1695 and titled—freely translated—*Occupations of People.*[2] In it one finds a group of small, straightforward illustrations of the arts and crafts practiced in Holland: clockmaking, papermaking, weaving, print-making, and many others. This and similar books, prints, and paintings, help to give us a picture of life in Holland during the latter part of the seventeenth century and the early eighteenth century. It is fair to say that it is during these years that the influence of Dutch taste was strongest in colonial America.

If one enumerates the various crafts portrayed in this book and then compares it with a list of occupations of freemen of New York made at approximately the same time,[3] one finds that the Dutch on both sides of the ocean were practicing similar trades. Only a few of the most highly specialized trades were not practiced on these shores. A 1698 New York list includes merchants, a tallow chandler, bricklayers, saddlers, silversmiths, mariners, shoemakers, "joyners," a "pott Baker," school master, "sayle makers," a combmaker, bell-ringer, etc. Forty-five different trades or professions were mentioned in this list. The names included Dutch ones such as Van Horne and Van Duese, French Huguenot ones such as Peletreau, and English names such as Paxton—it was a thoroughly cosmopolitan community. A further indication of the polyglot nature of the Hudson River Valley settlements is the language of their records; most of the early ones are written in Dutch or French, but English soon crops up with increasing frequency.

[2]Jan Luyken, *Menschelyke Beezigheeden, Bestaande in Regeering, Konsten en Ambachten, na Orde van het A.B.C., in Hondert Figuren, Zinryk Uitgebeeld, in Koper Geest en Gesneeden, met Veerzen Daartoe Passende, door A.J.* (Amsterdam, 1695).

[3]"The Burghers of New Amsterdam and the Freemen of New York 1675-1866," New-York Historical Society *Collections,* 1885, pp. 61-72.

The art of print-making and the business of print-selling reached a new height in Europe during the latter half of the sixteenth and first half of the seventeenth century. Print-selling was an intermediary's or middleman's profession, and, like the coasting trade, especially flourished in the Netherlands. Certain Dutch and Flemish families pioneered in this new business and established branches all over Europe.[4] Print-making is pertinent to this discussion as prints are one of the mediums by which taste and designs are transmitted between peoples. The art historian, in his eagerness to find design sources, can sometimes overemphasize the tastemaking powers of the printed design, yet the acceleration in changing styles which took place after the fifteenth century, or after the introduction of printing, and the way in which new styles, such as the baroque and rococo tastes, swept the whole of Europe in rapid succession all point to the printing presses and the printed sheets of design as important sources in the transmission of fashion.[5]

One of the better known of the many sixteenth-century designers was Hans Vredemann de Vries. The furniture forms he pictured show the square, block-like forms and the broad generous proportions consistently favored by the Dutch during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Vredemann de Vries was a painter, decorator, and ornament designer from the Low Countries who worked not only in Amsterdam and Antwerp, but made shorter visits to Spain, to the German cities of Frankfurt, Hamburg, and Danzig, and at least one visit to Prague. His designs were apparently widely circulated during a time when, as one critic has said, the "Netherland influence" permeated the whole of Northern Europe.[6] Vredemann is one of the northern artists who scholars feel was important in transmitting, and transmuting, the Italian Renaissance taste into the North. A man of the Low Countries, he was cosmopolitan in

[4]Arthur M. Hind, *A History of Engraving and Etching from the 15th Century to the Year 1914* (London, 1923), pp. 118-19.

[5]For a good discussion of this, see William M. Ivins, Jr., *Prints and Books, Informal Papers* (Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1927), esp. pp. 294-303.

[6]Ulrich Thieme and Felix Becker, *Allgemeines Lexikon der Bildenden Künstler von der Antike bis zur Gegenwart, unter Mitwirkung von Etwa 400 Fachgelehrten des In- und Auslandes* (Leipzig, 1911-46), XXXIV, 575-78.

provided ideas for them; such prints were in a sense comparable to trade journals of today. These visual records are useful in helping us to come to know the artistic vocabulary of the age, a vocabulary shared by most European countries, but given different accents, so to speak, in different areas.

Another artist-designer generally associated with the Low Countries is Daniel Marot. He worked approximately a century later than Vredemann. Born a Frenchman, he learned engraving and designing from his father, who worked in the ateliers of the French Court of Louis XIV. The Marots were Huguenots; his contacts. Prints by him were circulated among craftsmen and and in 1685, when the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes occured, the young Daniel fled to the Hague in Holland. Within a year he was employed by William of Orange, designing parts of several court residences. When William of Orange took the throne of England after the Glorious Revolution, Marot was named Architect to the King. He is known to have designed the ceiling and fireplaces for several of the State Rooms in Hampton Court. He seems to have been in London for only a year or so, and he may have returned to England several times in subsequent years; but from about 1697 to his death around 1713 he resided in Amsterdam. Rather like Vredemann de Vries a generation earlier, he is generally considered one of the artists responsible for transmitting the French Court styles of Louis XIV to the Low Countries and to England.[7] In Holland the style with which his name is associated was called the "refugee style"; in England it has since been called the "William and Mary style." Not only were the people of the Netherlands cosmopolitan in their commercial and artistic contacts, but the country itself was a haven for refugees who enriched and added to the diversity of life there.

In many of the Marot plates the interiors suggested show a great profusion of porcelain; it is often shown piled on a whole series of shelves surrounding a fireplace as well as being placed on the tops of chests and cupboards or on a plate rail extending

[7] *Ibid.*, XXIV, 128-31; and Daniel M. Ozinga, *Daniel Marot, de Schepper van der Hollandschen Lodewijk XIV-stijl* (Amsterdam, 1938).

around the room.[8] This taste for porcelain seems to be a Dutch contribution to the fashions of the late seventeenth century, and a result of the Dutch direct trade with the Orient. Porcelain was first brought into Europe through the overland and Mediterranean trade routes, but it wasn't until the seventeenth century, when the Dutch and other Europeans established direct contact with the Indies by sea, that porcelain was obtained in any sizable quantities in Europe.[9]

Defoe seems to indicate that Queen Mary was responsible for introducing the taste for china and porcelain into England, and it seems clear from his text that this was a taste developed while the Queen lived in the Low Countries:

> The Queen brought in the custom or humour . . . of furnishing houses with china ware which increased to a strange degree afterwards, piling their china upon the tops of cabinets, scrutores and every chymney-piece to the top of the ceilings, and even setting up shelves for their china ware, where they wanted such places, till it became a grievance in the expence of it and even injurious to their families and estates.[10]

Defoe also described the Queen's rooms at Hampton Court, commenting upon the things she had brought from Holland. He carefully discriminated between *Delft ware* and *China ware,* or porcelain:

> Her Majesty had there a fine apartment . . . most exquisitely furnished; . . . and here was . . . her Majesty's fine collection of Delft ware, which indeed was very large and fine, and here was also a vast stock of fine China ware, the like whereof was not then to be seen in England.[11]

Visual records from other Dutch books of the period show how this taste for porcelain and decorative pottery penetrated various levels of society in Holland (see Figure 1). Porcelain and pottery vessels were apparently often displayed on shelves around the room or aligned in a row upon the top of a *kas,* or cupboard.

[8]Daniel Marot, folio of original plates (published in Amsterdam, *c.* 1707), Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum Library: especially Plates 46, 47, 49, 53, 61, 64, 65, 66, 68.

[9]William Bowyer Honey, *European Ceramic Art from the End of the Middle Ages to About 1815, Illustrated Historical Survey* (London, 1949).

[10]Daniel Defoe, *A Tour through England and Wales* (London, 1928), I, 166. (Originally published 1724-26.)

[11]*Ibid.,* p. 175.

Not only did the Dutch import Oriental porcelains in large quantities, but they copied Chinese forms in their own manufactories. As would be expected, the *Pott-Bakker* is one of the trades illustrated in the Dutch book on occupations. Handsome polychrome vases and bowls were among the products of Dutch pottery works. By the second quarter of the seventeenth century the little Dutch town of Delft had become a leading maker of fine, tin-glazed earthenware. This tin-glazed ware is usually known by the less technical name of *delft,* after the town in which these wares were made. Similar tin-glazed wares were made in Italy (called *majolica*), France (called *fäience*), and England (where the term *delft* is also used). Many of the bowls and vases, and particularly the sets of vases or garnitures, were copied from similar sets of porcelain made by the Chinese. In the making of these earthenware vases in Holland, a clear lead glaze was often put over the tin glaze, thus helping to make the earthenware exceedingly close in external appearance to the Oriental porcelain.[12]

There is abundant evidence to indicate that Americans, and particularly Americans of Dutch ancestry living in the Hudson River Valley, used and cherished their pottery and porcelain. For example, the Marylander, Dr. Hamilton, visiting in Albany in 1744, noted the extreme cleanliness of the homes there and then told of the widespread use in that area of ceramics for decoration. He wrote:

> They set out their cabinets and buffets much with china. Their kitchens are likewise very clean, and there they hang earthen or delft plates and dishes all round the walls, in manner of pictures, having a hole drilled thro' the edge of the plate or dish, and a loop of ribbon put into it to hang it by . . . The chief merit among them seems to be riches, which they spare no pains or trouble to acquire . . . but are a civil and hospitable people in their way.[13]

Francoys Rombouts of New Amsterdam had a "Holland

[12]For a more thorough discussion of delft, see William Bowyer Honey, *European Ceramic Art from the End of the Middle Ages to About 1815; a Dictionary of Factories, Artists, Technical Terms, et Cetera* (London, 1952), pp. 156-62.

[13]Albert Bushnell Hart, ed., *Hamilton's Itinerarium, Being a Narrative of a Journey from Annapolis, Maryland, through Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire from May to September 1744* (St. Louis, 1907), p. 87.

cubbert furnished with earthenware and porcelain," eighteen pieces of earthenware and porcelain, one case of bottles, twenty-six earthenware dishes and other earthenware, as well as a "cubbert" with earthen and porcelain pots and cups, six porcelain cups, seven earthen dishes, six earthen jugs, and a hanging-board, eight earthen dishes, fourteen porcelain cups, four earthen jugs, and two great glass bottles.[14] Others owned equally large quantities of earthenware and porcelain.

In the ceramic industry of Holland there were not only *Pott Bakkers* but there were also the *Tegel Bakkers,* or tile makers. Theirs was another flourishing industry of the Low Countries during the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Fireplaces were frequently backed or edged with tiles. A wide use of tiles was but another of the traditions of the homeland which the Dutch settlers transplanted to America. The comments of Madam Knight, a Boston lady who made a business trip to New York, are often quoted because her descriptions are so vivid. Of houses in New York she wrote:

> The hearth is of Tyles and is so farr out into the Room at the Ends as before the fire, which is Generally Five foot in the low'r rooms. . . . The House where the Vendu was, had Chimney Corners like ours, and they and the hearths were laid with the finest tile that I ever see, and the stair cases laid all with white tile which is ever clean and so are the walls of the Kitchen which had a Brick floor.[15]

Advertisements in Boston newspapers suggest how widespread became the taste for tiles in the homes of the colonists. In May, 1725, Mr. Richard Draper advertised "Several sorts of Neat Dutch Tiles, to be set in chimneys."[16] Captain Stephen Richard, in Queen Street, Boston, described his wares in considerably more detail in a 1738 advertisement:

> All sorts of Dutch Tyles, viz. Scripture (round and square), Landskips of divers sorts, sea monsters, horsemen, soldiers, diamonds, etc., . . . and a chest of Delph ware.[17]

[14] As quoted by Esther Singleton, *Dutch New York* (New York, 1909), p. 115.

[15] *The Journal of Madam Knight,* with an Introduction by George Parker Winship (New York, 1935), pp. 52-53. (First printed in 1825, written in 1704.)

[16] *Boston News-Letter,* May 6-13, 1725, as quoted by George Francis Dow, *Everyday Life in the Massachusetts Bay Colony* (Boston, 1935), p. 129.

[17] *Boston Gazette,* February 6-13, 1738, as quoted by Dow, p. 129.

Richard's advertisement lists most of the typical subjects to be found on Dutch tiles of the period, which include delightfully drawn cavaliers and ladies, horsemen, peasants, ships, playing children, mythological figures, Biblical scenes, and small landscapes with or without figures. Chinoiserie motifs have a less important place in the decoration of Dutch tiles than they had in the decoration of tableware and garnitures. These tile designs were commonly outlined by "pouncing." That is, charcoal was dusted through pricked stencils and then the design painted in the desired color around this outline. The stencils apparently remained in use over very long periods, so dating is often difficult.[18]

When Alexander Hamilton visited Albany in 1744, he not only commented upon the way in which they "set out their cabinets and buffets much with china," but said, "They affect pictures much, particularly scripture history, with which they adorn their rooms."[19] Peter Kalm, another observant traveler, wrote of homes in New York which he visited in November, 1748: "The walls were quite covered with all sorts of drawings and pictures in small frames."[20]

The seventeenth-century Dutch merchants were major collectors of paintings and proudly displayed their collections in their homes.[21] Amsterdam during this time became one of the major centers of art dealers and maintained its supremacy as a center of the art trade well into the nineteenth century. In a Dutch book composed of moral sermons on everyday household life we find illustrated a "schildery" or gallery of a Dutch middle-class citizen.[22] Hamilton's comment suggests that the Dutch in America showed this same taste for paintings, and a study of late-seventeenth-century and early-eighteenth-century inventories bears this out. One of the largest collections in New Amsterdam was owned by a Dr. De Lange, whose inventory of 1658 shows

[18]Honey, *European Ceramic Art, Dictionary,* pp. 191-93.

[19]Hart, *Hamilton,* p. 87.

[20]Peter Kalm, *Travels into North America,* translated by J. R. Forster (London, 1772), I, 194.

[21]Esther Singleton, *Dutch and Flemish Furniture* (London, 1907), p. 186.

[22]Jan Luiken, *Leerzam Huisraad, Vertoond in Vyftig Konstige Figuuren met Godlyke Spreuken en Stichtelyke Verzen* (Amsterdam, 1756), p. 68.

that he had no fewer than sixty-one pictures, many of which were described as "large."[23] The room De Lange called the Side Chamber was virtually a gallery of porcelain and paintings. His collection included "A great Picture, being a Banquet," as well as several paintings which were still lifes, such as "Bunch of Grapes with a Pomegranate" and one "Picture with Apricotes." Several other paintings were obviously landscapes.

I know of no statistical studies having been made, but even a superficial comparison of inventories from New York with a group from New England will show a much greater proportion of paintings and prints owned by the New Yorkers. Upon the death of Gysbert Van Imbroch of Ulster County, in 1655, for example, fifteen unframed pictures and "Two paintings for chimney coverings," were included in a list of his former possessions.[24]

Dr. De Lange's inventory and those of other Dutch families frequently record family portraits. Because of their sentimental value, proportionately more of these seem to have survived. A delightful example of such a painting is the painting inscribed "Adam Winne, 1730" (Figure 2). This painting from the Hudson River Valley shows a rather skillful, albeit primitive, handling of broad, flat areas of paint, and creates a simple but attractive study of a calm and composed young man. The cherries remind us of the abundant orchards which were planted by the Dutch husbandmen along the borders of the Hudson, and which are so fondly mentioned in their wills.

Wills and inventories of New York citizens make frequent mention of items such as brass candlesticks and tin lamps, and often include detailed lists of the pewter of a household. One inventory lists *Een hollandse Coopre Kaetell* (a Hollandish copper kettle), and a copper smoothing iron,[25] while another farmer gave to his daughter a chest and a trunk *met alles wat daar in is alsmede al myn tinne goet Koper goeten Eyser* (with all there is in it, as well as my pewter ware, copper ware and

[23]Singleton, *Dutch New York*, p. 105.

[24]Gustave Anjou, ed., *Ulster County Probate Records* (New York, 1906), I, 25.

[25]*Ibid.*, p. 110. Will of Dirck Shepmoes, of Kingston, dated Feb. 15, 1723-24, and written in Dutch.

iron ware).[26] There is no doubt that gleaming metal accessories were the pride and joy of many a Dutch *vrouw*.

The mention of items such as the Hollandish copper kettle in inventories or of a similar reference in a yeoman's will of his "great Holland gun"[27] is sufficient reminder that the settlers along the Hudson owned items either brought over from Holland or imported from Holland. In 1683 the ship *The Exchange,* owned by a group of Proprietors of East New Jersey, included "goods from Holland" in its cargo.[28]

A view of a Dutch brass founder's shop in the Luyken book illustrating the crafts is one source which helps in the indentification of the types of forms favored by the Dutch. A warming pan, another item which frequently is listed in inventories, a chandelier, and a candlestick are among the forms illustrated. Another source of information concerning objects used is, of course, the many excellent genre paintings by artists such as Jan Steen. In these one sees the ubiquitous foot-warmer which was so popular with the ladies, as well as the detailed forms of tankards, glassware, and furniture. On the basis of visual evidence of this sort one can say that certain forms represent Dutch taste, and one can also point to examples known to have been made in the Netherlands, but that does not mean the fashions or forms are exclusively Dutch. One can find chandeliers and candlesticks of similar shapes among the products of other countries, such as England or Ireland. Like the sciences, the arts usually show little respect for national boundaries.

Silver, often in some profusion, was listed among the possessions of the Dutch settlers along the Hudson. The many surviving pieces are among the handsomest souvenirs of America's Dutch heritage. The names of some of the better-known silversmiths of the area during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century suggest their Dutch and Huguenot ancestry: Peter Bergereau, Henricus Boelen, Jacob Ten Eyck, Cornelius

[26]*Ibid.*, II, 120. Will of Peter Vanbone, farmer, of Kingston, dated April 6, 1732, and written in Dutch.

[27]*Ibid.*, p. 134. Will of Wessel Ten Broeck, yeoman, of the Manor of Fox Hall, dated April 27, 1743.

[28]MS., David Barclay. List of Cargo, 1684. New Jersey Historical Society.

Kierstede, Garrett Onclebagh, Jacobus Van der Spiegel and Peter Van Dyke are among some of the most distinguished of this group. The vigorous, flowing lines of the baroque, and broad, generous proportions are characteristic of their work. Clearly defined floral patterns, achieved by chasing or engraving, were especially favored. Complex and rich designs were well within their skill. Their designs often show a clear relationship to the work of silversmiths in Holland. Among connoisseurs the New York tankard is highly prized and recognizable because of certain distinctive characteristics such as the horizontal twist of the thumb piece and the frequent use of an acanthus-leaf border at the base. The silver of the household was treasured and carefully passed on from one generation to the next. The Widow Wynkoop of Kingston in 1679 carefully distributed her prized possessions to her children. The inheritance of her eldest daughter included a "silver bell with the chain, two silver spoons, all the silver money," and "a gold ring," as well as some furniture and a red skirt. Her youngest daughter received, among other things, "a gold ring," and her youngest son "Two silver spoons, and the cow, at present at Teunes Eelesen's."[29] Jacobus Bruyn of Brunswick gave "To son Severyn my Silver Tankard."[30]

In furniture, the large closed cupboards or *kasse* are frequently shown in Dutch paintings and prints. The *kas* was a piece of sufficiently monumental importance to the Dutch household to be recorded in an individual print in the book showing different aspects of Dutch household life (Figure 1). In the picture, the women of the household are storing the mountains of household linen in the capacious interior of the paneled *kas* which stands firmly on solid-appearing ball feet. The illustration bears out, as well, what we know about the profusion of paintings and ceramics favored by the Dutch people of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Jacob Aartsen, of Wagendal, New York, in a will dated October 5, 1714, gave to his youngest daughter Sara *"Een neuwe Cleere Kas,"* that is, the new clothing cupboard.[31] At the same time he gave his youngest son *"myn grote*

[29]Anjou, I, 38. Maria Wynkoop, widow of Cornelius Wynkoop. Deposition, dated May 16, 1679.

[30]*Ibid.*, p. 126. Will of Jacobus Bruyn of Bruynswick, dated June 20, 1744.

[31]*Ibid.*, p. 92. Will of Jacob Aartsen of Wagendal, dated October 5, 1714, and written in Dutch.

Kist die Ick van myn vader geerft heb," or the great chest which he inherited from his father.[32] The Widow Wynkoop mentioned earlier gave a painted wardrobe to her eldest daughter.[33] This might have been very similar to the large painted *kas* now in the collection of the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum and shown in Figure 4.

The lines of this cupboard suggest the Dutch love for generous proportions; and its bold decoration, their equal love for painted surfaces and pattern. The birds and swags, fruits and ribbons may well have been copied from seventeenth-century German or Dutch engravings.

A soldier passing through Kakiat, Paramus, and Acquackanonk (now Passaic) in New Jersey during the Revolution wrote: "These towns are inhabited chiefly by Dutch people . . . The furniture in their houses is of the most ordinary kind, and such as might be supposed to accord with the fashion of the days of Queen Anne."[34] The so-called typical Hudson River Valley chair is a Queen Anne style chair with turned trumpet legs and pad feet. The proportions are somewhat broader than similar chairs found in New England. One finds similar proportions in the more sophisticated forms of Queen Anne and Chippendale styles originating in the settlements along the Hudson.

Because of the cosmopolitan contacts of the Dutch, it is often difficult to pin down an object as being specifically Dutch, and it is often difficult to define precisely what might be called an influence of the Dutch taste. The Dutch settlers who came to America shared the Continental tastes of the time, yet made certain individualistic modifications, and showed their particular taste by the selections they made. They seem to have favored certain design motifs, such as the wider use of floral decoration in their silver, and they seem to have favored rather broader, more generous proportions than did their English neighbors. Most of the objects chosen for their homes by the bourgeois, yet worldly, Dutch settlers spell comfort in well-defined forms and reflect the solid, materialist tastes of their original makers and owners.

[32] *Ibid.*

[33] *Ibid.*, p. 38.

[34] James Thacher, *Military Journal of the American Revolution*, p. 156, as quoted in Bailey, *Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses*, n.p.

Artie's Newark: Memories of the 1880's

ARTHUR B. PRICE

Here is an article of a type new to PROCEEDINGS *readers, although it is common in book form—history in the shape of personal reminiscence. Such writings have a special value of their own, preserving the color and sounds of the past, the doings of everyday life, in a way which research can scarcely equal. Everyone enjoys reminiscing, but few are moved to commit their memories to paper, or indeed have the perspective to do so meaningfully if the urge does exist. Mr. Price fortunately has both urge and perspective, plus eighty-one years of active life to draw upon. Below is one chapter of his book-length reminiscences, which he calls (modestly writing in the third person) "Artie's Newark of the 1880's."*

PRICE'S WASHINGTON MARKET

DAVID D. Price in Civil War times opened a meat, grocery, and vegetable store at Court and Washington streets, Newark, New Jersey, called it Price's Washington Market, and maintained the business until the nineteenth century closed. The Market became a Newark institution because of Mr. Price's reputation for handling only the best meat. Many of his customers were prominent citizens. There was Mayor Haynes, living on Plane Street; Job Crane, the wagon builder, on Hill Street; Kilpatrick, the clothier, on Mulberry Street; Benjamin Atha, the steel magnate, on High Street; Weston, the inventor; and many more.

The appearance of the store on the outside was not impressive, it having many-paned windows. Nor was it unlike many another store on the inside, sharing with them a sawdusted floor. Otherwise, its individual character was pronounced.

Back of the main store was the "oyster room" where were

THE WRITER: Born February 26, 1877, Mr. Price, after the Newark childhood here described, worked most of his life in New York City, including five years in the business office of the New York *Sun* and thirty-two years in the office of the secretary, Southern Pacific Company. Now retired and living at Deer Isle, Maine, he is presently wintering in Florida. "Am fatally addicted to writing poetry . . . and will write in prose anything that comes to mind. Never smoked or drank or got in jail . . . "

shelled oysters and clams. The "milk box" shared its space, farmers' milk cans being there packed in ice. Customers came with their pitchers, and milk was ladled into them from the cans. In not too close proximity were kerosene and vinegar barrels, again customers being served in containers brought by them.

The ice box, where was kept the meat, was a room in itself. Behind it, a passageway led to the "lard room," long and narrow, lit by one small window. There sweet little pigs from Hunterdon County were cut up by the proprieter into lard material and sausage meat, and there hams were prepared for the "smoke house." Opposite the cutting table was a huge iron cauldron into which pork, fat and skin as well as meat, were cooked into a fluid state before going into an adjacent lard press, the pressure being applied to the mess by a great squeezer, its screw turned by an iron bar. What came out of the press was choice lard. The solid blocks of residue were sawed into small blocks, called scraps, which were sold to neighborhood boys for a penny a "hunk." How eager the boys were for scraps!

A small brick smokehouse stood in the back yard, its black interior immensely deep to Artie's eyes. Over a hickory fire at the bottom were smoked hams and bacon, to his father's liking and the customers' too. I have just casually introduced "Artie," who was the youngest of the proprieter's three boys. He, too, fitted into the store picture as will be seen as the story grows.

More important to his father at the moment was Theodore Scheidemantel, an apprentice taken on because of the growing business. Father found him in the Home for the Friendless on Belleville Avenue, his immigrant German parents having died shortly after their arrival in this country. Father taught Theodore the butcher's trade, at which he became skilled. After a number of years, when Theodore's wages were increased to fourteen dollars a week, Theodore married. He became of much importance to Artie in that he made for him wooden swords and daggers and treated him to many store dainties on the sly.

"Down cellar" was by no means the least important portion of Father's store. Let us go down there with Theodore. Father's sausage chopper was there. Because of his known selection of the best pork, to which was added a mixture of appetite-pro

voking herbs, Father's sausage was famous. Sweet little chunks of pigs that had been prepared in the lard room now were placed in the chopping machine. Its circular bin must have held thirty and more pounds. Four knives worked into the meat, raised and lowered by geared cogwheels, the whole connected with a great flywheel, at whose handle was Theodore. The bin revolved in the process of the chopping.

By the yellow light of a gas jet Theodore had spread the sausage meat evenly, adding thyme, sage, savory and other herbs of Father's secret formula. The husky German boy now seized the flywheel handle, cogs began to grind against one another and the four knives to rise and fall. As the speed of the machine increased the noise became louder and louder until the cellar was filled with a deafening roar. How Artie liked that! Passers-by on the sidewalk above would say: "I hear Price's chopper going; let's have some sausage for supper."

Leaving the flywheel handle a-whirl, Theodore occasionally would add seasoning or turn the meat over, in doing the latter thrusting his fingers to the still working knives so that Artie was afraid they would be chopped off. The sausage meat ground to his liking, Theodore would dig it out with a wooden paddle and place it on a large white crockery platter. Moulding it into a lofty mound, patting it smooth in a design he might fancy, trimming it with parsley, he took the platter upstairs to waiting customers. Sausage buyers of the present day have never tasted anything like it!

Mother's crullers, too, were greatly esteemed. Hot from the fat, they came to the counter just before teatime and soon vanished. Bread, cakes and pies she also made for the store. Artie took to the home of Job Crane on Hill Street a loaf of his mother's bread, weighing two pounds or so. Job himself came to the door and gave Artie, the customary price, five cents.

Store dealings were simple in the 1880's. Gaven Spence, Newark's top jeweler, came in one day and said: "David [that being Artie's father] I want a nice piece of corned beef." Father took Gaven Spence to the brine barrel and hooked up piece after piece till the selection was made.

Theodore was good-naturedly at home with customers. Mrs. Lew Mulford, wife of a watchmaker, frequently ordered a leg of lamb, and Theodore, waiting on her, always must have his little joke. With seeming seriousness he would ask: "Shall I take the bone out of your leg, Mrs. Mulford?" Simple old soul that she was, at every such inquiry embarrassed by the implication, she would reply: "Oh, Theodore, how you do talk."

Chopped beef in the 80's was just that. Placing a round steak on the cleanly wiped meat block, Theodore's two cleavers kept time to a merrily whistled tune until the meat was chopped.

Frequent visitors to the store were the Little Sisters of the Poor and the Sisters of Charity. Always they departed well supplied. Should a person who could not buy anything come in, he or she was given a soup bone with greens by the proprieter of Price's Washington Market.

Artie, as has been said, fitted in with the store picture. He was up before seven to get orders from customers. Up Court Street he went to Howard Street, across Howard to Warren Street, down Warren to Washington Street, and so on back home, several miles of walking before breakfast. Hardship? Bless you, no. At the age of 10 the world is new and interesting. It is wholly a boy's world. Early as it was, Artie could watch Bank Street tanners scraping the hair off wet cowhides with enormous knives, they themselves naked to the waist and interesting Artie as much as the operation they performed. Through a basement window he saw an enormous corn-popper, shaking, shaking, shaking. When the corn popped never was a storm of snowflakes so violent! Along Arlington and Howard Streets were horsechestnut trees, and picture the time as October. Artie prized horsechestnuts as a collector values his objects of art or as a miser is said to love his gold. What joy, then, in the dim morning before others were up to get them, to find these treasures. To hear a burr above suddenly let go, strike a cobblestone and burst open, disclosing a beautiful, brown horsechestnut! Mine, mine, mine! He would come home with his pants pockets bulging full!

Taking orders was not Artie's only chore. When school hours did not interfere, Artie loaded orders that he took on a wheel-

barrow and delivered them. Even at the ripe age of ten he occasionally delivered orders with the grocery wagon.

It may be digression to have pictured Artie so prominently in the Price's Washington Market story, as he was a small cog in the wheels there. It is now hard to believe that he ever really worked for the store, life was so full of joy in other things.

Freneau in Philadelphia, War of 1812

PHILIP MARSH

One would expect that Philip Freneau, the Jersey "poet of the Revolution," would hardly be content with the quiet of his Monmouth County farm during the War of 1812. Such a man—who had edited newspapers and written much against Britain—would certainly be drawn to a center of news and be tempted to participate in the journalistic battle against the English and their sympathizers, like the stubborn Federalists of New England.

This is apparently just what Freneau did. Though there is no known record of his residence in Philadelphia at the time, it is clear, from contributions to the *Aurora* from 1811 to 1816, that he was "there or thereabouts" much of the time. Certain known Freneau pseudonyms reappeared with essays for a bigger navy (by "Hawser Trunnion," Dec. 22, 24, 1812); a satire on Lord Castlereagh (by "L.," April 30, 1813); one on the "Essex Junto" (by "L.," June 1, 1813); an article protesting naval delays (by "L.," July 3, 1813); "Internal Navigation" (by "L.," July 3, 1813); an address to the city General Ward Committee (by "Robert Slender," Aug. 25, 1814); "The British Vandals" (by "L.," Oct. 3, 1814); and a poem, "The Battle of New-Orleans" (by "R.," Dec. 3, 1816). There are also plenty of other evidences of his probable contributions—for example, scores of essays by one "Old Soldier," a pseudonym that first appeared in Freneau's *National Gazette* in 1793, with Freneauesque sentiments on patriotism, veterans, France, England, Federalists, and Indians. "The Old Soldier" also appeared in Freneau's *Jersey Chronicle* (1795), and at varying times in the *Aurora*—1793, 1796, 1808, 1809, 1811-17, and 1820—mostly on the same subject matter and in much the same style. In fact, the whole "Old Soldier" series,

THE WRITER: Dr. Marsh, whose studies relating to the New Jersey poet Freneau are already familiar to readers of the PROCEEDINGS, is now on the faculty of Texas Lutheran College.

with well over 100 essays, comprises materials for a monograph, and in every way but open acknowledgment by the author bears the signs of Freneau's pen.

While with *The Freeman's Journal* of Philadelphia in the 1780's, Freneau wrote New Year greetings to patrons on behalf of the newsboys. These poems were a way to review the year's events and, secondarily, to make an appeal for a gift to the carrier. In Freneau's first volume of *Poems* (1786), there are six of these—four for *The Freeman's Journal,* one for *The Pennsylvania Evening Post,* and one for *The Pennsylvania Gazette;* there is another in his *Miscellaneous Works* of 1788. There is no way of knowing just how many such greetings he dashed off—probably a large number. One of them (1786 *Poems*) probably sets the doggerel pace for most of the rest:

> According to custom, once more I appear
> With the verse you expect at the dawn of the year:
> For at length we have got into EIGHTY AND THREE;
> And in spite of proud Britain, are happy and free.

Now it happens that in the hectic years 1811 to 1815, when plainly Freneau was contributing to the *Aurora,* its newsboy greeting poems also strongly resemble the work of Freneau. They are not, of course, literary, for they run in the old jingle; here is the start of the one for 1812:

> Believe us, dear patrons, we are truly sincere,
> When we tell you, we wish you a happy New Year

But there do appear occasional passages of strongly patriotic fervor. This is not to praise the singsong passages of the "1812"—

> Our vessels they capture, our seamen impress,
> And the cargoes they pocket by legal finesse;
> Take vessel and cargo and seamen by force,
> A banditti of highwaymen could not act worse.

Yet there are better passages. The greeting for 1813 embodies a considerable portion of American naval history—

> Jones captur'd the Frolic, and Hull the Guerriere,
> And Decatur has nobly brought the rear:
> The Macedonian frigate, of forty nine guns,
> And mann'd with the best of Britannia's sons,

He captur'd with ease—'twas a mere bit of sport,
And brought her triumphantly safe into port.

Still this was only spirited verse. In the greeting for 1814, the poet—still the same, evidently—did much better. After admitting that his usual lines were doggerel, he announced the next portion to be in the heroic manner:

Yet not in our doggrel will we undertake it;
AURORA demands, that Heroic we make it—

and so he moves into a genuinely poetic style:

The God of war had hung his Bugle high—
Blast upon blast resounded through the world;
Neptune's vast bed re-echoed the dread cry:
"Arise! Arise! Columbia's flag's unfurl'd.
Those who would dare, the sea to share,
Must claim it now, as *earth* or *air,*
For lo! a despot rises in his pride—
Who weds the ocean, claims her as his bride,
And bids the astonish'd world behold
His thousand barks, in plunder bold—
Who scour the sea—the raging main—
And claim it as their lord's domain:
Arise, Columbia! thou art free,
No despot can make laws for thee;
The vast Atlantic's billows roar
In mountain surges round thy shore,
And shall a vaporish sea girt isle
Thy great prerogative defile,
And bar the high Heaven has made
Until thy contribution's paid?
Ah no. 'Twere better quit the waves
Than sink to tributary slaves!
The bell that tolls the dying hour,
Forbids all human aid or power,
And such a death-like knell 'twould be,
Which toll'd departing liberty—
But never shall that knell be toll'd,
'Till virtue's bought and valor's sold,
And while Columbia shall her rights maintain
No grasping tyrant shall subdue the Main."

As thus, the tocsin sounded to our ears,
Our nerves were strung, and banish'd were our fears—

The savage host which threaten'd us by land
Were met and scourged by our Kentucky Band:
Not Spartan warriors did more courage shew,
Than those brave souls, to meet their tawny foe,
Who, bought by English gold, with arms array'd
To slaughter mothers and the trembling maid—
Were doom'd to expiate upon the plain
The vengeance *due the tyrants of the main;*
With persevering toil each patriot soul
Drain'd to the dregs of suffering the bowl,
Resolv'd to perish, famish'd in their tent,
Before insulted honor should relent . . .

On Erie's lake, victorious streamers fly,
And our proud eagle hovers in the sky,
As late with thunder, did her banks resound,
And echo caught, within her caves, the sound.
In awful tones, it struck the patriot's ear,
For force superior gave a cause for fear—
But as he held his palpitating breath,
To list each thundering messenger of Death,
The news arriv'd—*"Thanks to Celestial Powers*
We've met the enemy, and they are ours."
Immortal PERRY! be thy name rever'd—
May grateful hearts a nation's wreath entwine
Around thy temples, nearest to divine,
And when translated to the realms above,
The best of fame—an honest nation's love.

From here the long poem praises other American heroes—Pike, Chauncey, Lawrence, Allen, Decatur, Boyd, and Covington, closing with a tribute to the dead:

The tears of soldiers on each other's grave
Is the best plaudit noble souls can have.

Whether or not Freneau was the author, these lines, though doubtless written hastily, are in the spirit, style, and tradition of his patriotic poems. And the practical certainty that he was a regular contributor to the *Aurora* at this time supports strongly the probability that its editor turned—quite naturally, to a renowned poet—to him for the annual newsboys' greeting. In any case the poems throw interesting light on the poetic side of the War of 1812 in Philadelphia.

Twenty Questions on New Jersey

FRED SHELLEY

Check the correct answers in the spaces provided. For answers, see page 71.

1. The youngest county in New Jersey, which celebrated its centennial in 1957, is Union ——, Essex ——, Passaic ——.

2. Governor and Mrs. Meyner's official residence called "Morven" is in Trenton ——, Princeton ——, Phillipsburg ——.

3. The first map to use the name New Jersey (spelled "New Jarsey"), was recently presented to our society. The map was published by John Sellers in London in 1675 ——, 1700 ——, 1725 ——.

4. Alexander Hamilton was refused admittance to the College of New Jersey (Princeton) because he wished to complete the course at an accelebrated pace. He attended but did not graduate from the University of Pennsylvania ——, Rutgers ——, Columbia ——.

5. The crash of the *Hindenberg* in 1937 ended use of the drigible for commercial and military purposes, although the small "blimp" has been used successfully. Solomon Andrews, a Perth Amboy physician. first flew a dirigible in 1843 ——, 1863 ——, 1883 ——.

6. Four New Jersey men have served as Secretary of the Navy. The man who *did not* hold this cabinet post is Mahlon Dickerson ——, Charles Edison ——, Samuel L. Southard ——, James P. Mitchell ——, George M. Robeson ——.

7. A former and a future president of the United States addressed the New Jersey Historical Society at the semi-centennial in 1895. These two were Chester A. Arthur ——, Benjamin Harrison ——, Grover Cleveland ——, Theodore Roosevelt ——, William H. Taft ——, Woodrow Wilson ——.

8. Clarke's "fairy lamps" were manufactured for a number of years in Newark ——, Bridgeton ——, Sparta ——.

9. William O. McDowell of New Jersey was instrumental in the founding of several patriotic societies. He *was not* associated in the founding of the Sons of the Revolution ——, the Sons of the American Revolution ——, the Daughters of the American Revolution ——.

10. The number of brands of automobiles manufactured in New Jersey sey exceeds forty ——, fifty ——, sixty ——.

11. The New Jersey Historical Society displays in its Transportation Exhibit a wooden model of a steam-powered vehicle which, if manufactured, might have been a successful "automobile" in 1865 ——, 1875 ——, 1885 ——.

12. New Jersey cast its electoral vote in 1864 for George B. McClellan ——, Abraham Lincoln ——, Stephen A. Douglas ——.

13. The spy who aided Washington just before the Battle of Trenton was John Hart ——, John Honeyman ——, John Stockton ——.

14. The airline distance from High Point to Cape May is 166 ——, 186 ——, 206 —— miles.

15. Of the forty-eight states, only five ——, seven ——, nine —— exceeded New Jersey in population in 1950.

16. Two nineteenth-century socialist colonies existed in New Jersey. The organization *not* such a colony was the North American Phalanx ——, the Raritan Bay Union ——, the Passaic Falls Exchange ——.

17. The work of a New Jersey silversmith is represented in the New Jersey Historical Society by a handsome teapot. It was made by Elias Boudinot ——, Richard Stockton ——, William Livingston ——.

18. Nassau Hall, the old Princeton building, might well have been called Franklin Hall ——, Belcher Hall ——, Morris Hall —— had not the governor of the Province prevented the use of his name.

19. A mint in Rahway ——, Elizabeth ——, Springfield —— first produced coins bearing the legend *E Pluribus Unum* in 1786.

20. The first successful steamboat was operated on the Delaware River by John Fitch in 1790 ——, 1800 ——, 1805 ——.

High Point to Cape May

ROBERT M. LUNNY

THIS past autumn the historical organizations of the state began another active season. Our own society has been busy with a variety of activities from the time of its reopening after Labor Day through the Christmas holidays. Here are our news and news from other societies in all quarters of the state.

The resignation in November of our president, Dr. Richard P. McCormick, who had served so well and so faithfully since November 10, 1950, is regretted by everyone. Those of us who know him personally and know the great contribution he has made to the progress of the Society and to the writing of New Jersey history regret a decision based on the demands of his career as an historian. To follow a special line of research in American political history, Dr. McCormick gave up another similar post and his lecture schedule at Rutgers for the academic year. To him go our appreciation for a progressive administration of the Society and our best wishes for the success of his historical work.

At the November meeting of the Board of Trustees, Harry O. H. Frelinghuysen of Far Hills was unanimously elected president. Mr. Frelinghuysen, a most welcome successor, brings to his position a determination to continue to expand the gains of recent years and pursue vigorously the present policy and aim of making historical sources on New Jersey more readily available to scholars and historical information more appealing to the general public. We can rest assured that the new president, given wholehearted support by the officers, trustees and members, will administer the Society on a sound basis. We wish him every success. Frederick H. Groel resigned from the office of third vice-president and Richard V. Lindabury was elected, a replacement of one active, loyal officer with a similar one. Other officers were re-elected.

A most important event was the publication in November of the first addition to the *Collections* of the Society since 1927. Fred Shelley, the librarian who so ably presides over the library (which, incidentally, is being used at a constantly increasing rate), is responsible for *A Guide to the Manuscripts Collection of the New Jersey Historical Society*. This descriptive list of nearly 350 groups of manuscripts in the library, of which we so justifiably should be proud, will increase the usefulness of our collections many fold among historical researchers. Others leafing through its pages and its complete index

are bound to run across subjects of interest between the James Abeel Papers on Supplying the Continental Army to the Zion Lutheran Church at Oldwick, a manuscript history from 1715 to 1850, by John C. Honeyman. The advance sale of this handsome little volume exceeded our expectations, and comments from many quarters have given Mr. Shelley his well-deserved due. Readers of these lines who have as yet not ordered a copy and wish to do so should consult the advertisement at the back of this issue.

Late in October the New Jersey Transportation Exhibition was opened at an invitation showing for members and their friends. The show, which will continue indefinitely according to present plans, has had considerable publicity in the metropolitan and local papers, in the magazines *Antiques* and *Cue,* from car cards in buses, and from a full-scale model of the "John Bull," the first Camden and Amboy locomotive set up in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Newark. Nearly every day school groups have visited the show. If you have not seen the Robert Fulton canal drawings, the operating model railroad, the lithographs of Paterson-built locomotives, and the models of the Mercer, and Newark's own horseless carriage, do come in and bring along your younger friends. Once again the Railroadians of America gave tremendous help in mounting the show.

Speaking of younger friends, the Board of Managers of the Woman's Branch gave a Christmas party to a group of twenty children from the neighboring Newark Home for Foster Care. There was a tree and a tour through the entire Museum and for each child a dollop of ice cream and cookies to tide him over 'til supper. In a drenching rain they happily trooped back home, each laden with a cut-out book, crayons, and scissors. Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Hartshorne, and Mrs. Higgins braved the storm to serve as the hostesses.

The past president, Dr. McCormick, spoke at the annual meeting of the American Association for State and Local History at Columbus, Ohio, in October. His provocative talk appeared in the last issue of the *Proceedings.* The librarian and the director were hosts for the Society and spoke on it to the Montclair Chapter of the S.A.R. when it came to the Society in October. The director also spoke before the Junior Committee of the Eagle Rock Chapter D.A.R. and the Short Hills Chapter, D.A.R. He also served on the Advisory Committee and as a judge of the period rooms at Macculloch Hall in Morristown for the loan exhibition of "Famous Paintings from Private Collections." Our building is being used by many such organizations, including the Nova Caesarea Chapter, D.A.R., who come regularly and often, and the Board of General Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey who come annually.

The proceedings of the one hun-

dred twelfth annual meeting are given elsewhere in this issue. The splendid motion picture, "This Is New Jersey," produced by the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, was enthusiastically received, as were the brief talks by James V. Ryan, assistant vice-president of the company, and John T. Cunningham, both of whom were so instrumental in making the film.

Over in Basking Ridge, the November meeting of the Society was addressed by Judge Robert Morris, who spoke on espionage in this country. Bergen County Historical Society heard Frank P. Townsend, editor of *Tel-news,* speak on "Legends and Folklore of New Jersey" in November, and Kenneth Scott talked in January on the subject he knows authoritatively, "Counterfeiting in Colonial America." Early in the autumn the Blauvelt-Demarest Foundation was host at the dedication of a marker presented by the David Demarest Chapter, D.A.R.

Burlington County Historical Society saw "This Is New Jersey" at its November meeting in the Friends meeting house and the same month played host to two groups: teachers of Burlington County and students from Montclair High School. Farther south, the Camden County Historical Society scheduled a day's trip to visit Rocky Hill, Pluckemin, and Morristown, among other sites. Recently this group purchased Jacob Cooper's 1773 map of Camden, an important acquisition.

Cape May County Historical and Genealogical Society salvaged some fine panelling and a mantelpiece from a late-eighteenth-century house at Fishing Creek and has set them up in the County Museum, together with appropriate furnishings. The horizontal boards are decorated with a stencilled leaf design. The society is to be commended for its splendid work of preservation and exhibition. At Cranford the Society celebrated its thirtieth year in the autumn when they put their members to work identifying photographs of local scenes half a century ago. Most of the one hundred plates were identified that evening. This, too, is a valuable piece of work, and fun for those taking part. Never underestimate the value of a photograph! Dr. Evald B. Lawson, president of Upsala College, spoke on "The Meanings and Delights of Local History" on the same evening.

The collections of the East Orange Historical Society were recently moved from the city hall to the First Baptist Church, of which the Reverend George Wendell Swope is pastor. He spoke at the Fall Dinner on "George Washington, the Christian." The Society sponsored a boy at New Jersey Boys' State this past year. At Gloucester, the Society heard William H. Hirsch speak in December on the role played by Camden County men in the Civil War. The Society at Madison has visited the restored eighteenth-century home of Mrs. Roy H. Kirsch. The Montclair Art Museum has reopened the remodeled gallery and

auditorium in the south wing. The exhibition "Master Painters" marked the event.

At Morristown the Morris County Historical Society is conducting an intensive effort to prevent a proposed highway from encroaching on the Washington Headquarters at the Ford Mansion. The co-operation of many organizations and individuals throughout the state has been most encouraging but the issue is not yet settled. Communications in the matter may be addressed to Mrs. Thomas Turner Cooke, the president, P. O. Box 170, Morristown, N.J.

"Our Town" is the handsomely mounted exhibition at the Newark Museum. This show, continuing until March 16, tells the story of Newark's present and future, together with its past. In working models, photographs, maps, paintings, prints, and products the story of the city is told. More than 150 other organizations helped by providing material for the exhibition.

To Dr. Dorothy Cross, the author of *Archaeology of New Jersey, Volume Two, The Abbott Farm,* an Award of Merit was recently presented by the American Association for State and Local History for her "outstanding achievement . . . in the field of state and local history." The account of the Indian archaeological work at Trenton was published by the Archeological Society and the New Jersey State Museum. "History in Miniature," a special exhibition at the State Museum in conjunction with the Miniature Figure Collectors of America, illustrates historic events and personages of England, France, and America. The magnificent collection of figures ranges from a diorama of the signing of the Magna Carta to the Battle of Gettysburg and the entire group of English sovereigns from William I to Elizabeth II. It continues until February 2nd.

In line with the do-it-yourself spirit of the times, the Nutley Historical Society had a hobby show bringing together such diverse interests as crocheted afghans and polishing semi-precious stones to an enthusiastic group. Passaic County Historical Society brought out an account from source material of the visit to Paterson of Lafayette. Nearing completion is a file of fifteen thousand cards on genealogical matters in that area from information garnered from various sources.

At Princeton the Art Museum continues its policy of exhibiting its collections in a series of special shows. Farther south the Salem County Historical Society reports it has a membership of 625 and great interest in its present varied program.

The Somerset County Historical Society is devoting most of its attention to efforts to have the Middlebrook Campground in Bridgewater Township accepted as a national historic site by the National Park Service. Petitions have been circulated and resolutions have been sought in support of this important Revolutionary War area.

A presentation of the proposal will be made to the proper authorities in the near future. The Cannonball House, one of the few historic houses owned by a local group, the Springfield Historical Society, is gradually being put back in the form it had in the eighteenth century. Recently a roof of hand-hewn shingles was put on and the Victorian porch was removed. Early in the autumn a book sale was held in the barn to reduce the mortgage on the property.

In December the Warren County Historical Society met at Washington, New Jersey, to hear Donald Thatcher, editor of the Star Newspapers, speak on the early history of newspapers of the county. The Trent House Association in Trenton is progressing in its efforts to raise money for the purchase of furniture now on loan at the Trent House. It hopes to reach its $20,000 goal before the end of this year.

WORK IN PROGRESS

Mr. Charles G. Jackson, P.O. Box 248, Pulaski, Pennsylvania, is studying at the University of North Carolina the operations of the Manoa Company, Ltd., which developed the Orinoco River delta in Venezuela about 1880. He wishes information on the papers of three company officials: Governor Rodman M. Price, U. S. Congressman William McAdoo, and Cyrenius C. Fitzgerald, owner of a clay deposit on the Hackensack River. Mr. Jackson will greatly appreciate any pertinent available information which readers may supply.

New and Transferred Members

Life

Mrs. Hiram B. D. Blauvelt, Oradell
William F. Van Deventer, Far Hills

Supporting

Mrs. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Far Hills

Sustaining

Bergen County Historical Society, North Hackensack
C. Campbell Cole, South Orange
Robert G. Cowan, Newark

Family

Mrs. Asher Atkinson, New Brunswick
Mrs. Henry C. Barkhorn, Newark, N.J.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred G. Bauer, Ridgewood
Mr. and Mrs. Noel S. Chamberlin, Pompton Plains
Mr. and Mrs. David L. Flood, Trenton
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew B. Hammitt, Trenton

Mr. and Mrs. John H. McMurray, Bound Brook
Hon. and Mrs. James F. Murray, Jr., Jersey City
Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Reissman, Newark
Rev. and Mrs. Charles Lee Reynolds, Newark
Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Swindells, Maplewood
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Yeatman, Princeton

Contributing

Louis L. Blauvelt, East Orange
Alpheus H. Borden, Summit
Miss Gertrude Calahan, E. Orange
Mrs. Clement L. Griffin, Bernardsville
Robert L. Harley, New York City
Roy S. Heavner, Allendale
Mrs. Lee R. Herrington, Westfield
Mrs. Campbell Locke, Jr., Bernardsville
Miss Dorothy Logan, Interlaken
Mrs. David Ives Mackie, Far Hills
A. J. Monack, Rutherford
Thomas Pagano, Madison
William H. Scott, Wayne
Joseph Wilmer Skill, Villas
Mrs. William J. Stibravy, Elizabeth
Mrs. Donald C. Stuart, Jr., Princeton
Mrs. Wilma Van Urk, Montclair

Associate

Mrs. Douglas Angleman, Chatham
Herbert G. Burk, Nutley
William Carr, Lyons
Mrs. Mildred W. Clark, Summit
Miss Loree Collins, Chatham
Edwin R. Deats, Jersey City
Miss Cateau de Leeuw, Plainfield
Murray L. Dunning, East Orange
Bruce Farquhar, Mountain Lakes
Alfred K. Frambes, Haddonfield
Warren L. Marsh, La Mesa, Cal.
Mrs. Florence Mc Munn, Norfolk, Virginia
Edward M. Mc Nulty, New Brunswick
Mrs. Max Meisner, Short Hills
George A. Schneider, South River
Mrs. Earl E. Welch, Chatham

ANTIQUER'S ATTIC

MARGARET E. WHITE

HISTORICAL and genealogical records are elusive, maddeningly so at times, especially when we attempt to reconstruct the past of our town or our state. Often we have only small clues with which to work, yet as we fit these seemingly unrelated items of information together, like pieces in a jigsaw puzzle, we find ourselves forming a picture of the past.

Such a piece of reconstruction is here presented by William H. Gerdts Jr., curator of paintings and sculpture at the Newark Museum. Mr. Gerdts has written for Antiquer's Attic before, his article on "Visiting Artists in New Jersey" having appeared in the January issue, 1955.

A PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE FORBES FAMILY OF NEWARK

BY WILLIAM H. GERDTS JR.

Although the city of Newark has a long and important history, there has been a surprisingly small amount of pictorial material pertaining to the city that seems to have survived. There are numerous portraits of Newark residents, of course, but not perhaps as many as one might expect; numerous prints depicting the layout, the streets and the buildings of Newark exist, but relatively few original paintings and watercolors have appeared, and it is really only since the era of photography that one may find a pictorial record of the changing aspect of New Jersey's largest city.

It is for that reason that the acquisition by the Newark Museum in 1955 and 1956 of a street scene and two miniature portraits pertaining to the Newark of about 1800 becomes particularly important. They were a gift to the Museum by a descendant of the subjects of the portraits, Mrs. S. T. Peirce. The portraits represent Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dunderdale, and the view is a representation of the Forbes house in Newark.

The latter is a watercolor painting representing, on the left, a large two-story house, undoubtedly of wood and probably with a rusticated front, and with numerous additional buildings attached on either side. A fence runs in front of the house and a smaller building appears further down the street at the right. Numerous trees grow within the grounds of the houses and along the street which appears

to be of earth; a figure in the center seems to be walking toward or looking at the Forbes house.

Fortunately, an inscription accompanies the watercolor. This reads: "To Mrs. Forbes of Newark, N. J. this View of her House is respectfully inscribed by John Kighley." In the center of the inscription is the coat of arms of the Forbes family of Scotland; the motto is incorrect—"Grace My Guide" instead of "Grace Me Guide."

Of the artist of this watercolor, nothing is known. There is no record of any painter or watercolorist of that name active in America, and no indication of a Newark resident, or a European visitor named John Kighley. Probably he was an amateur with a facile ability to quickly render a scene and he used this novel means of complimenting his hostess on her hospitality. That Kighley was an educated man is suggested by his inclusion of the Forbes family heraldry in the inscription.

The painting contained, in addition, the remains of an old label on the back which gave fascinating clues to the Forbes house and its occupants. What was left of this label when the Museum received the picture read thusly:

> "The old Forbes House is . . . . grandmother in old portrait married on May 29, 1806 by Rev. Joseph Willard Rector of Trinity Church Newark
> Mulberry St. corn. of St. that up by Newark & New York railroad . . . . & into Broad Street the old house which is at in 1903
> —from family record
> of Mrs. Alexander Forbes Nee Susanna Gifford, only daughter of
> Gifford late of East Jersey, married to Alex. Forbes . . . . Jan. 26 or 12, 1776, by Bishop Provost she was my great grandmother
> Cassie T. Thomas"

Now, Archer Gifford, or "Archie" Gifford as he is better known, had a stage house and tavern on the corner of Broad and Market Streets in Newark. He married Catherine Waldron and had at least three children: John, 1753-1821; Archer, 1768-1811, who married Experience Atwood, and an only daughter, Susanna, who married Alexander Forbes and was the mistress of the home pictured by Kighley in his watercolor.

There is not much to be learned of Alexander Forbes. He was from Perth Amboy, and married Susanna Gifford on January 12, 1776. The Forbeses had at least five children, for their fifth, Maria Susanna, was born at Caermarthon in South Wales on July 14, 1789. Alexander Forbes died ten years later, and his will of 1799 left all his belongings to his wife—his household furnishings, plate, books, and a negro wench; also the house and lot where the Forbeses resided. The witnesses to the will were his wife, Susanna, his brothers-in-law, Archer and John Gifford, and Andrew Bell and Stephen Ward.

Portraits of Joseph Dunderdale and wife. Artist unknown. (Newark Museum photo)

The Forbes House, Newark: Watercolor by John Kighley. (Newark Museum photo.)

It is interesting to attempt to learn the exact whereabouts of the Forbes house. On March 4, 1793, Alexander Forbes bought from Thomas Gardner for 11 pounds the land formerly owned by David Ogden, bounded by Broad Street and the properties of Stephen Baldwin, John Redden and Benjamin Johnston, and Gardner was paid in full. Both Forbes and Gardner were listed as New York merchants. Gardner, in turn, had purchased his land previously from a Robert Johnson and his wife. The watercolor, therefore, must depict a section of Broad Street, since this is the only land known to have been owned by Alexander Forbes and his wife.

An attempt to date the watercolor brings one into the subsequent history of the Forbes property. The years following the death of Alexander Forbes in 1799 witness the gradual marrying off of the Forbes children and the splitting up of the property. Sarah Catherine Forbes married David Oakey of New York at Trinity Church on January 17, 1803. In May of 1803, Cleveland Forbes married Sally Foster of Perth Amboy. That the Forbes family had continued the ties with Perth Amboy, the home of Alexander Forbes, is indicated by this and the fact that Anna Forbes, daughter of Cleveland Forbes married a J. Parker of that city on September 1, 1831, and it is therefore likely that the Cleveland Forbes family had become residents of Perth Amboy.

The inscription on the back of the watercolor suggests a Forbes family marriage at Trinity Church, Newark, on May 29, 1806, by the Reverend Joseph Willard. This was the marriage of Maria Susanna Forbes who, at that date, married Joseph Dunderdale, of Leeds, England.

Maria Susanna Forbes may have been the last of the Forbes children to remain at home, for after her marriage, her mother began to partition and sell the Forbes property in Newark. On December 11, 1807, she sold two pieces of property. To John Alling, blacksmith, and David Beach, wheelwright, she sold for $2000, 63/100 of an acre, an area bounded by Broad Street and the properties of Stephen Baldwin, David Cook and Archer Gifford. Her second sale on that date was to Margaret and Ann Crabb, for $4500 dollars the land, with dwelling houses, amounting to 1 6/100 of an acre, the land bounded by Broad Street, and the land of Stephen Baldwin, near that property owned by Uzal Johnson. In both these transactions her son-in-law, David Oakey, was witness. Finally, on June 20, 1810, she sold to James Ross, a baker, for $1850, 1/2 acre, the land bounded by Broad Street, and the properties of Uzal Johnson, Uzal Sayre and the Crabb sisters. Subsequent land transactions seem to indicate that David Beach bought up most of the land once owned by the Forbeses.

Susanna Forbes must have felt that her large house and property were much too large for her after her husband died and her children

had married and gone to live elsewhere. The Forbes house may have been sold to the Crabb sisters, since that transaction mentioned dwelling houses and involved the largest and most costly piece of land. The watercolor, therefore, must date between the year 1793 when Alexander Forbes purchased the property, and 1810 — probably 1807 — when Mrs. Forbes began to sell the land. Actually, since Kighley dedicated his watercolor only to Mrs. Forbes it may well be that Alexander Forbes was already deceased and the picture therefore would date from the first seven years of the 19th century.

The subsequent whereabouts and death date of Susanna Forbes are not known. She was alive in 1811 when her brother, Archer, who had died, left her $1000, as well as $150 for her son, Cleveland. Archer's property, which adjoined that formerly owned by his sister and her late husband, remained in Gifford family hands, for Archer left it to his nephew, also named Archer, the son of John Gifford.

Accompanying the watercolor of the Forbes house, the Newark Museum was privileged to receive the portraits of Maria Susanna Forbes and her husband, Joseph Dunderdale. The portraits are large attractive miniatures and depict the Dunderdales in elegant attire. The artist of these works is not known. Nothing more is recorded about the history of the Dunderdales. Since Joseph Dunderdale, who was born near Leeds on November 22, 1776, does not seem to have had Newark connections and since Maria died at Bay Ridge, New York on March 17, 1858, it is probably safe to assume that they had no further ties with her former home town of Newark. Nevertheless, the portraits and the scene are interesting records of one forgotten family of early New Jersey.

OF BOOKS AND THINGS

In this department are combined short articles based on holdings of the Society's library, and listings of new publications about New Jersey. The contributors, Mr. Shelley and Miss Studley are, respectively, librarian of the New Jersey Historical Society and principal New Jersey librarian of the Newark Public Library.

EX-ROYALTY IN ARCADIA

HANS STEINHART

One of the most endearing traits of the ex-king of Naples and Spain, the brother of the "great" Napoleon, was doubtless his sincere and often emphasized affection for America and her people.

Looking back on a poor childhood on Corsica, a time of studies in Autun for the unloved priesthood, and later his steep ascent to the unwanted thrones of Naples and Spain by the grace of his almighty brother, he must have been indeed grateful for the tranquillity he enjoyed at his magnificent estate of Point Breeze near Bordentown, New Jersey.

Although not comparable to the palaces in Naples or Madrid, the mansion at Bordentown still was a far cry from the modest home the Buonapartes occupied in Ajaccio. Even the second residence, erected after the first and more elaborate mansion had been destroyed by fire in January, 1820, was impressive enough.

Converted from the former stables, the long low lines of the white plastered building resembled a European country estate.

Although rather bourgeois by nature, Joseph had acquired a taste for luxury during his days of relative power, and his rooms at Point Breeze were adorned with paintings by Rubens, Coreggio, Teniers, and other masters, which he had brought over from Spain. One of his prized possessions was a "Nativity" which the German painter Raphael Mengs (1728-1779) had been commissioned by Charles III to paint, and which Joseph had "lifted" from a Spanish cathedral.

From the description one of the visitors of Point Breeze left, one must get the impression that Joseph's preference in interior decoration went in the direction of the magnificent and pompous rather than to restrained good taste. The walls were covered with oil paintings, "principally of young

Our guest contributor in this issue, Mr. Steinhart, teaches at Glassboro State Teachers College and is a cataloger in the College library. He took his M.L.S. degree at the Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers University, last year. While he was a Library Fellow at the New Jersey Historical Society in the 1956-57 season, Mr. Steinhart transcribed and translated the seven Joseph Bonaparte letters which the Society owns (MG 62), two of which are printed with this article.

females, with less clothing about them than they . . . would have found comfortable in our cold climate . . . ."[1] The rooms were furnished in heavy mahogany "Empire," most tables with black or grey marble tops, and there were two huge marble fireplaces which, by the way, had been sent by Joseph's uncle Cardinal Fesch.

The park—the whole estate was about eighteen-hundred acres—contained twelve miles of drives and bridle paths, small streams, and an artificial lake dotted wih little islands. In her memoirs, Caroline Murat, daughter of Joseph's nephew Lucien, said about Point Breeze: "As an old woman . . . I have seen nothing on this side of the Atlantic that compares to Point Breeze."[2]

The thought of America had presented itself to Joseph and Napoleon ominously early. There had been the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and, before Elba, Fouche' had suggested in flowery letters that Napoleon should go straight to America —apparently the clever police-chief thought the farther away the Emperor was from Europe, the better. And it is reported that after his return from the disastrous Russian campaign Napoleon, pointing at a map of the United States, said to his brother that the time was not distant when they might be forced to seek asylum in the United States.[3] The "best spot" was New Jersey but, while Napoleon, seeing himself in the role of Themistocles, sealed his fate for St. Helena, Joseph embarked for the new world on board the American ship *Commerce*. He arrived at New York on August 28, 1815, and, after stays in New York State and Philadelphia, he bought Point Breeze near Bordentown (which at that time was an important link in the travel route from New York to Philadelphia) from a certain Stephen Sayre for the sum of $17,500. In 1817 the legislature of New Jersey passed a special act enabling Joseph as a foreigner to hold property in the state in his own name.

With the proverbial love of Americans for royalty—exiled or otherwise—Joseph had been well received at our shores from the beginning. His neighbors at Bordentown of course felt very flattered to have a king within their midst and his romantic fate combined with his suave manners and Gallic charm helped much to maintain this neighborly love. It might have helped too that he was the brother of the man who had tried to check the power of the arch-enemy—Great Britain—as the atrocities of the British troups during the Revolutionary War were still a living memory with many.

Moreover, the "palace," as Point Breeze was commonly called by the residents of Bordentown, provided excitement and much food for

[1]Quoted in Clarence E. Macartney and Gordon Dorrance, *The Bonapartes in America* (Philadelphia, 1939), p. 89.

[2]*Ibid.*, p. 88.

[3]*Ibid*, p. 79.

gossip in these days without cinema, television, and radio. Joseph liked company and during the fourteen years he stayed at Point Breeze he called some of the best known personages of the period his friends. Among them were Thomas Paine, of *Common Sense* and *Rights of Man* fame, and Joseph Hopkinson, author of "Hail Columbia," both residents of Bordentown; Robert Walsh, editor of the *National Gazette and Register,* Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, dean of the American medical profession; the banker Nicholas Biddle, and above all, Stephen Girard, merchant and philantropist, the founder of Girard College.[4]

A famous guest was the celebrated Marquis de Lafayette who, during his triumphal tour of this country in 1824, visited Joseph in order to patch up the differences that had existed between them because of Lafayette's support of the Bourbon claims in France. He tried to unburden Joseph of two millions with the promise that with this sum Napoleon II would be on the throne of France within two years.[5]

Joseph might have remembered Napoleon's judgment of the general, "A political ninny—the eternal dupe of men and things," and declined the proposal on the ground that he could not afford the sum named.

The most exciting guests, however, at least for some time, were the two sons of Joseph's sister Caroline by Joseph Murat, adventurer, marshall, and admiral of the Empire, Duke of Cleves, "Il Re Giachino," another king of Naples by the grace of Napoleon. Brought up during that fantastic carnival known as the Murat reign of the kingdom of Naples, the boys had lived with their mother in Austrian exile, after their father's death before a firing squad on the day Napoleon landed on St. Helena.[6]

Metternich's secret police kept a close watch on the scheming Caroline Murat; the clever and ruthless statesman had every reason to distrust her. Poor compared with other Bonapartes, who more or less all had managed to salvage sizable sums out of the ruins of Napoleon's empire, the Murats nevertheless were able to purchase the castle of Frohsdorf where Caroline supported adequately a household of twenty-five persons.

Achille was the first to reach the hospitable shores of the new world. After Napoleon's death in 1821 a passport was granted him in the name of Mr. de Frohsdorf and on the condition that he would not return to Europe without special permission of the Allied powers.

It must be attested that he made

[4]Bonaparte once offered to pay for a property in Philadelphia by covering it with silver half dollars, but Girard countered by proposing that the conis be stood up edgeways. *Ibid.,* pp. 96-97.

[5]*Harper's Magazine,* CXXXI (1915), 813; E. M. Woodward, *Bonaparte's Park, and the Murats* (Trenton, 1879), p. 80.

[6]"Spare my face, aim at my heart," are said to have been the last words of this remarkably brave and vainglorious man.

good use of his liberty. He become an American citizen and settled near Tallahassee, Florida, where he interested himself in agriculture. On his far-flung travels he proved to be a sharp observer of the contemporary scene which he described not without justified sarcasm[7] He died, only forty-six years old, in Florida. The *Floridian,* a Tallahassee newspaper, described him as a man with a high order of mind which was enriched by solid literary requirements.

At Point Breeze he enjoyed a luxury he had not known since the days of Naples. Romantic as he was, he promptly fell in love with Charlotte, one of the two daughters of Joseph who shared his exile at Bordentown. He did not marry her, though, but later married Catherine Grey, a grandniece of George Washington.

His brother Lucien appeared about one year later at Bordentown, after having been liberated from his Spanish kidnappers through American intervention. Having inherited his father's quixotic temperament, he soon set all tongues wagging and tales of his escapades were afloat throughout the state.

Once, for instance, he was playing billiards with some friends in a tavern, when a violent storm broke out just when they were about to leave. Wanting to get home without being thoroughly soaked, he removed all his clothes, tied them in a bundle, and walked down main street stark naked, accompanied by his cronies in similar attire. As it was past midnight and dark they might have thought to escape detection but, alas, already at breakfast time the town was full of delighted horror about the news!

All Bonapartes were good actors, although not all of them went as far as Napoleon himself who took lessons from the noted Talma in "royal behaviour." Joseph was not entirely free from this trait, he liked to cast himself in the role of a philosopher and martyr. He did not always receive the sympathetic consideration from his family to which he felt entitled. Especially the younger generation showed at times great disrespect. Lucien is said to have pointed out that Joseph happened to have a brother who grasped the sceptre of the world and elevated him to the rank of sovereign. Joseph descended unharmed from his exalted position and lived in luxury in retirement while his brother finished his days on a barren rock in the middle of an ocean.

Apparently Lucien Murat did not lack bluntness, and the funny thing about this sober appraisal of his good uncle is that he was so right!

[7]Achille Murat, *America and the Americans* (New York, 1849). One of the amusing comments on American mores is Murat's description of the introduction of the waltz in this country. The circumstance of a man encircling the waist and whirling a lady about in his arms was widely regarded as an outrage on female delicacy.

[8]Her sister Desiree, who once hoped to marry Napoleon, later became Queen of Sweden through her marriage to General Bernadotte.

The ex-King missed few comforts during his luxurious exile in New Jersey. Julie-Marie, his legal wife, the daughter of the Marseilles silk-merchant Clary,[8] never dared to undertake the long and dangerous voyage across the Atlantic, so Joseph found consolation in a pretty girl, Annette Savage by name, an American and a Quaker. Joseph, however, had at least a certain feeling of decorum and kept his pretty Quaker girl seven miles away from Point Breeze, at Bow Hill. Their daughter married well and her offspring is said to be numerous and well off.

Point Breeze was sold at auction in 1847 and Joseph's palace was razed to make room for other buildings. Only the park with the ruins of some grottos and a stable remain of Bordentown's "royal times." *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

The seven letters of Joseph Bonaparte in the collection of the New Jersey Historical Society have recently been deciphered and translated into English. Although of no special significance as to historical events, they throw some light on the character of one of the least controversial members of the Bonaparte family. Two of them are printed on this page.

To his sister Caroline, 6 May 1816

My dear Sister,

I received your letter of October 27th only a few days ago. I hasten to thank you for it. I would have liked more details concerning your personal circumstances and those of your children. I sincerely wish that you will not have any misfortunes other than those I know you have. You say nothing about your health. I find it very peaceful here in this beautiful and good country, but I am far from all my loved ones. I still hope that my wife and my children will come and join me here. My health is very good.

With fondest regards to you, my dear Caroline, and all your children . . .

To M. le docteur Crivelli, 14 September 1829

I received your letters of the 11th and 12th. I do not recall having refused to receive a work relating to my brother Napoleon. I am too occupied with the memory of him to reject any light which might come my way concerning his life, no matter from what source.

Nor am I what you believe, a *rich man;* I prove these two statements, by my readiness to gladly receive the printed work of which you speak, and by sending the enclosed money-order, more in keeping with my present means than the wish I would have to explain on the spot the difficulties you meet in this country. I believe I am permitted this slight respect by reason of the trust you place in me and the postscript of your letter of the 12th.

I do not know England and I am prepared to believe that you judged it well. I have been here for a long time and I think that your personal situation causes you to form a too unfavorable opinion of this Country . . .

NEW JERSEY IN PRINT

MIRIAM V. STUDLEY

Six years have passed since this column was inaugurated in the January 1952 issue of the PROCEEDINGS. The opening comment of the editor of the PROCEEDINGS seems, at this distance, a safer statement than our own ambitious design. His modest hope that readers would find the department interesting and useful, and that it might "contribute pertinent information when possible," has we hope, been fulfilled.

Our own design, "to acquaint readers with what is being written on New Jersey history, places, and institutions," by listing books, documents and other materials, has, we fear, not been sufficiently well carried out. Several books of great New Jersey importance have been missed, not through intention, but by failure to secure reviewers at the time when the books were new. For these and other omissions, we beg our readers' indulgence.

REVIEWS

Woodrow Wilson and the World of Today; Essays by Arthur S. Link, William L. Langer, Eric F. Goldman. EDITED BY ARTHUR P. DUDDEN. (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1957. Pages x, 96. Price $2.75.)

This small volume brings us the text of four lectures by three outstanding American historians; they were originally delivered at a 1956 conference celebrating the centennial of Wilson's birth and held at Bryn Mawr College, where he began his teaching career in 1885.

In the first essay, "Woodrow Wilson: The Philosophy, Methods, and Impact of Leadership," Arthur S. Link draws in part upon his own fine biography of Wilson to explain both the favorable conditions and the specific Wilsonian techniques which enabled the President to take the leadership of his party, the Congress, and the country, and thereby to achieve his magnificent record of domestic reform. Professor Link sees the Wilson era as the time when America "found the first, though incomplete and imperfect, answers" to the problem of bringing a dynamic competitive economy under effective social control.

William L. Langer, the diplomatic historian, contributes the second and fourth essays: "From Isolation to Mediation" and "Peace and the New World Order." In the first of these, Professor Langer argues that Wilson's neutrality policy can be explained largely by his vision of the United States as a mediating nation, free from commitments to either side, and therefore able to step in at the critical moment to bring the bloodshed to an end and construct an enduring peace. In the second, in analyzing the mistakes and misconceptions of Wilson's treaty policy, Professor Langer stands with those historians

who feel that the Lodge reservations were not really damaging to the League and that Wilson made a grievous error in rejecting them. He feels that Wilson perhaps set his sights too high and allowed his lofty principles, strong convictions, and deep faith to blind him to human failings and political realities.

The third essay, "Woodrow Wilson: The Test of War," by Eric F. Goldman of Princeton, examines Wilson as war leader on the home front. Professor Goldman rates his leadership "superb" in many respects, declaring that it permitted less corruption than the Lincoln era and showed more imagination than the Franklin D. Roosevelt days. But it contained a fatal flaw — Wilson's failure to check the hysterical attacks on civil liberties which accompanied the war fever. And it was this very hysteria which made it easier for the foes of Wilson to defeat his plans for a just peace and a new world order.

These four essays, reflecting the broad scholarship and clarity of perception of their authors, make a useful addition to our understanding of Wilson's policies in peace and war.—Ramsom E. Noble.

The New-York Historical Society's Dictionary of Artists in America, 1564-1860. By George C. Groce and David H. Wallace. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1957. Pages xxvii, 759.)

No general reference work on the subject of American art will enjoy a place of greater importance than this biographical dictionary of artists working in America between 1564 and 1860. It is a most welcome addition to the growing shelf of books making the art of our country better known, understood, and appreciated.

In the single volume are listed alphabetically over ten thousand artists, giving "the essential facts in the lives of those men and women who played a part, however humble, in the art life of early America." The thorough research of many years and the resultant documentation have brought to light numerous names hitherto unknown and also laid to rest a few ghosts who have been haunting previous lists with supernatural persistence. Some lesser lights are given space in reverse proportion to their eminence and the space of great figures may be compressed because of the easy accessibility of information on them elsewhere.

The volume is notable in that it gives a broad interpretation of the term "artist." Those who worked in painting, drawing and sketching, sculpture, engraving, lithography and silhouette cutting are here, including cameo-cutters and seal cutters, medalists and figurehead-carvers. The book's excellence and usefulness can be improved only by preparation of a companion volume listing the whereabouts of these artists' works in a more complete list.—R. M. L.

Joseph Reed, a Moderate in the American Revolution. By John

F. Roche. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1957. Pages x, 298. Price $5.00.)

A moderate with peaceful instincts and habits, Joseph Reed is usually remembered, when at all, as a principal in several acrimonious disputes. Professor Roche lays to rest finally the confusion of identity which undeservedly placed the label of Tory on Reed. More importantly he has written a balanced, readable biography that is a welcome addition to American historical literature.

For New Jersey readers the early chapters hold the greater interest. Reed was born in Trenton in 1741 and was graduated by the College of New Jersey at sixteen. He studied law in Richard Stockton's office. In due time he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, but he continued his legal studies at the Inns of Court in London. While in England he met Esther DeBerdt whom he married only after a five-year interval in New Jersey, during which time he established himself as a leader of the New Jersey bar. In 1770 Reed returned to England, married Miss DeBerdt, but found that the arrangements he had made during his absence were so convenient for his substitutes that he launched a new career in Philadelphia.

Reed's subsequent career is better known: successful lawyer in Philadelphia, military secretary to General Washington, adjutant-general of the Continental Army, member of the Continental Congress, and president of Pennsylvania. He retired from public life and lived as a private citizen for a few years and yet was but forty-four when he died.—F.S.

100 Years of Steam Locomotives. By Walter A. Lucas; contributing editors Paul Needham, C. L. Combes, and C. A. Phelps. (New York: Simmons-Boardman, 1957. Pages x, 278. Price $9.95.)

If you have a son or a grandson or a nephew under twelve, he may not have seen a steam locomotive in operation. Better show him one whenever the chance occurs, for there are fewer and fewer opportunities. In the meantime, a look at Walter Lucas' most recent and welcome effort in railroad history is in order. It is a big book with hundreds of photographs and scale drawings that should have appeal not for the hobbyist alone but for many "general" readers. A number of the engines illustrated were built in New Jersey and others were operated within the state. Many a reader will thank Mr. Lucas for the rarities he has gathered and made available in one book.—F.S.

The Trial of Peter Zenger. Edited with an Introduction and Notes by Vincent Buranelli. (New York: New York University Press, 1957. Pages 152. Price $3.75.)

Written as a thesis under a Kaltenborn Fellowship in Journalism, this small but important volume emphasizes the role of James Alexander, New York and New Jersey lawyer and journalist, father of "Lord Stirling" of Basking Ridge. It points up the part played by Alex-

ander in throwing into sharp focus the principle of freedom of the press in America.—M.V.S.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1807-1957; 150 Years of History. By A. Joseph Wraight and Elliott B. Roberts (Washington: Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1957. 90 pages. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, price 35 cents.)

The first two chapters of this pamphlet are important to us, since the very earliest work of the Coast Survey was done in New Jersey, and its first nautical chart, engraved on stone in 1839, was of Newark Bay. The first two baselines measured by Ferdinand Hassler, earliest Superintendent, were at English Creek, near the present Englewood, N.J., also familiar to New Jersey historians as "English Neighborhood." Hassler's first field work in 1816-17 was in territory between these points, and stretched west to Springfield, Cranetown and Weasel, south to Sandy Hook Lighthouse and Telegraph Hill.

The pamphlet, of course, goes much further than this, relating the history of subsequent surveys as the United States grew territorially. It also discusses new tools and methods of mapping now being used. Among the first air photos used in preparation of charts were those made along the New Jersey Coast by the U.S. Navy after World War I.

Supplementing this, there is available free from the Coast and Geodetic Survey a four-page article on engravings of early coast and geodetic survey charts supplemented by index maps from which one may order early coast and harbor charts of the New Jersey rivers and shore dating from 1845 to 1897.—M.V.S.

Current Newspapers, United States and Foreign; a Union List of Newspapers Available in the Libraries of the New York Metropolitan Area. Compiled by Aaron L. Fessler and Saro J. Riccardi. (New York: New York Public Library, 1957. 66 pages. Price $1.00.)

Newspapers published in sixty New Jersey towns and cities are included in this checklist, which gives length of files and their location in libraries in metropolitan New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. Since emphasis is on current holdings, no listing is given for newspapers now dead. Where libraries own long back files of current newspapers, either on film or in the original, that fact is included. This list does not, like the *Union List of Newspapers* by Gregory, include information on newspaper holdings of the papers themselves.—M.V.S.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

The public in general fails to realize that much of value in the study of local history is to be found in the vast collections of the Library of Congress. Librarians and museum staffs need to be watchful for publications of the federal government which call attention to historic materials of various types.

A checklist of "prints and photographs recently catalogued and made available for reference" has

been published by the Reference Department, Library of Congress, and is available for consultation at depository libraries, of which the Newark Public Library is one.

An example of the type of material included, and the way in which it is identified in the checklist is given in the following entry, numbered 4265:

> Album of caricatures under cover title: Lighter side of Jersey men, by Len Edgren. Men prominent in politics, business and society in New Jersey about 1900-20 (?). Michael C. Barrett, Jos. W. Dunn, James L. Hayes, etc. Approx. 75 reproductions of pen sketches, apparently especially bound for Wm. G. McAdoo. Presented by Francis H. McAdoo in 1950.

Actually, this "selective checklist" covering lots 4121-4801 includes a minimum of Jerseyana, but it is representative of the way in which the Library of Congress handles materials which are the despair of museum curators and librarians. What is more, it indicates how very much the Library of Congress does to publicize its holdings.

The Ancestry and Posterity of Thomas S. Logan of Burlington County, New Jersey. By Thomas L. Gaskill and Nelson B. Gaskill. (Washington, D. C. ? 1956. 9 pages.)

Contributions to Princeton History; a Checklist of Articles and Notes published in the Princeton University Library Chronicle, Vols. I-XVII. (Princeton, N.J., 1957. 10 pages.) Reprinted from the Princeton University Library *Chronicle,* Volume XVII, No. 1, Autumn 1956.

Early Arts of New Jersey: the Potter's Art, c.1680-1900. (Trenton: New Jersey State Museum, 1956. 56 pages.) Catalog of exhibit of New Jersey pottery at the New Jersey State Museum.

Genealogical Research. A Guide to Source Materials in the New Jersey State Library and Other State Agencies. Compiled by Rebecca Schlam and Kenneth W. Richards. (Trenton: New Jersey State Library, 1957. 22 pages.) An indispensable guide to the genealogical resources available in Trenton.

The German-Language Press in America. By Carl Wittke. (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1957. vi, 311 pages.) German language newspapers published in Egg Harbor City, Jersey City, and Newark are briefly mentioned in this survey of a neglected subject.

The Glen Ridge Story. (Glen Ridge: Glen Ridge Trust Co., 1957. 36 pages.)

John Cotton Dana: The Centennial Convocation. (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1957. 61 pages.) Addresses of Arthur T. Vanderbilt and L. Quincy Mumford at a 1956 convocation honoring Dana.

Orange, New Jersey, 1806-1956. By Eleanor Sterling Clark. (Orange: Citizens Sesquicentennial Committee, 1956. 93 pages.)

The Papers of Sir William Johnson, Volume XII. EDITED BY MILTON W. HAMILTON. (Albany: The University of the State of New York, 1957.) Contains a letter written by Johnson to Richard Penn, Jan. 29, 1772, the original of which is in the New Jersey Historical Society.

275th Anniversary Souvenir Program and History of Bordentown, New Jersey, 1682-1957. (Bordentown: Bordentown Register, 1957. 73 pages.)

This is Watchung; a Know Your Town Government Survey. (WATCHUNG, N.J.: League of Women Voters, Watchung, 1957. 57 pages, plus folded map. Copies available from Mrs. J. J. Kunzenback, 840 Valley Road, Watchung, N.J.) Most of the local league "Know Your Town" studies have a few pages of historical background, but this is unique in presenting three pages of brief notes on nine historic houses dating from 1700 to 1900 with line drawings of six of them. Business directory and street guide are included, government and social agencies are simply and clearly presented.—M. V. S.

PERIODICALS

A leading article in *American Heritage* for December 1957 should make all Jerseymen sit up and take notice. Keith Kyle, in "America: Curator of British Political Relics" has to say about our state:

> Until 1947 there was a perfect specimen on American soil of the old English court system, refined through the Middle Ages, whose dilatory glories were so piously tended by Lord Eldon and whose obfuscations were chronicled in Dickens' *Bleak House.* This was in New Jersey, which had the most backward judicial system of all the states and since the new constitution of 1947 now has the most advanced. A member of the constitutional convention which wrought the changes told me that he and his colleagues had to be briefed by medieval historians about the existing structure because it was too ancient and complicated to be understood by the judges themselves.

Not in a long time has such a scholarly and important article on New Jersey appeared as Dr. John E. Pomfret's "Apologia of Governor Lawrie of East New Jersey, 1686," in the *William and Mary Quarterly,* July 1957. This study, based on "A brief Account of the Several Treaties between the Governour of East New Jersey and the Inhabitants Thereof Concerning their Quit Rents and Arriers and Colonel Nicholas (Nicoll's) Patent for Land," in the Alexander Papers at the New-York Historical Society, throws a sharp light on the little-known period 1683-86. It contributes much to understanding of the entire proprietary period and to the early history of the six towns, Newark, Elizabeth, Piscataway, Woodbridge, Middletown, and Shrewsbury.

Suburban Life in New Jersey has now completed two years of publication under the editorship of Meador Wright, of Englewood, who bought the magazine at the end of 1955. Mr. Wright's column, "The Drum Beat of Politics," which appeared for twenty years in his magazine *The Oranges,* is a candid commentary on the current political scene in New Jersey, written with considerable historical perspective. It is an outstanding feature of *Suburban Life,* which, in addition to society news, carries worthwhile biographical sketches of business and community leaders. The same historic sense is evident in Mr. Wright's December 1957 editorial, "The Metropolitan Mind," which assesses the development of East Orange.

When historians come to write the story of New Jersey's development in the second half of the twentieth century, what problems, trends and lives of growth will they emphasize? At the beginning of 1958 most of us can name the major problems shaping up around us. Coincident with the problems of water supply, a broader tax base, and the need of our cities to avoid being strangled by automobile traffic, we see a pattern of widespread industrial growth and dispersion in areas formerly semi-rural. A valuable source for knowledge of such growth is in such magazines as *New Jersey Business,* and the state-sponsored *Review of New Jersey Business.* The first periodical has a regular column, "New Jersey Business Trends, Main Currents in the Crossroads of the East, for Business, Commerce and Industry." The October 1957 issue of *New Jersey Business* is of permanent historic value with its wide coverage of the amazing redevelopment of Newark.

History

"Barnegat Lighthouse Park is Dedicated," in *New Jersey Municipalities,* October 1957, pp. 33-34.

"Bell Donated to Church, Summerfield Methodist Church in White Township 100 years Old," in *Psychogram,* October 1957, p. 26.

"Bordentown," by Richard D. Schubert, in *New Jersey Bell,* September 1957, pp. 2-6.

"$20,000 Campaign to Retain Furnishings at Trent House," by Howard L. Hughes, in *Trenton Magazine,* April 1957, pp. 5-7.

"Chimes Ring Out 100 Years — North Orange Baptist Church Has Anniversary," in *Suburban Life,* Oct.-Nov. 1957, p. 45.

"First Scientific Bureau," by J. Turner, in *Science,* February 8, 1957, p. 217. U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey beginnings in New Jersey.

"The Germans of Colonial New Jersey," Part 6, by Prof. Hubert G. Schmidt, Rutgers University, in *New Jersey Genesis,* January 1958, pp. 164-65.

"Sir Guy Carleton and Governor William Livingston," in *The Collector,* November 1956, pp. 97-99. Letter from the commander of the British forces in America, 1782, delivered by Col. Brockhurst Livingston to his

father, the governor of New Jersey; also the governor's reply to Carleton.

"Hills Quiet with History," in *Suburban Life,* Oct.-Nov. 1957, pp. 44, 58. Far Hills Center, a historical house, formerly the Hardenbergh Manse, built before 1827, part, *circa* 1700.

"The Indians about Lake Hopatcong," by Charles A. Philhower, in *Bulletin of the Archeological Society of New Jersey,* May 1957, pp. 11-20.

"John Jenkin's American System of Penmanship," by Ray Nash in *Printing and Graphic Arts,* September 1957, pp. 37-45. Third issue of his *Art of Writing,* printed at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, by J. and E. Sanderson, 1816; engravings by Peter Maverick, Newark and New York engraver.

"The Last Illness of Robert McKean (1732-1767)," by Fred B. Rogers, M.D., in *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey,* November 1957, pp. 540-43.

"Memoir of a Revolutionary Soldier, Being a Manuscript Written by Thomas Harris, born 9 Sept. 1759, Cumberland County, N.J., edited and submitted by Walter Lee Sheppard Jr. and Charles M. Joes, in *Vineland Historical* Magazine, January-April 1956, pp. 302-08. To be continued.

"The Mills of East and West Creek, Part I," in *Cape May County Magazine of History and Genealogy,* June 1957, pp. 99-106.

"Milestones" in *Bulletin of the Gloucester County Historical Society,* March 1957, pp. 25, 28. Milestones on the Great Road from Perth Amboy to Salem and elsewhere.

"Millstone, N.J., Has Air of Historic Past," in *de Halve Maen,* October 1957, p. 8.

"New England Meeting Houses in the Seventeenth Century," by Marian Card Donnelly, in *Old Time New England,* April-June 1957, pp. 85-99. Light thrown on antecedents of New Jersey's earliest church buildings by Miss Card, speaker at Newark meeting of Society of Architectural Historians in 1954.

"Old Sidewalk's Corner Flagstone Largest in World," in *Pru News,* October 1957, pp. 1-2. Relics of the bluestone industry, largest sidewalk flagstones in the world, quarried 1902.

"One Hundred Years of History of the Old Malaga Road," by Wilson J. Purvis, in *Vineland Historical Magazine,* January-April 1956, pp. 295-301. Reprinted from *Vineland Historical Magazine,* Vol. V, 1920. To be continued.

"The Paradox That Is New Jersey," in *US, the Magazine of United States Rubber,* March-April 1956, pp. 14-23.

"Paterson General Hospital School of Nursing Established 1882," in *New Jersey Nurse,* March 1957, pp. 6, 7.

"Paterson Played Important Part in Development of Cash Basis Law," by Howard L. Bristow, in *New Jersey Municipalities,* May 1957, p. 32. A development of

the depression, 1934-35. Author is clerk of the Paterson Board of Finance.

"The 'Pearl Craze' in Passaic County," in *Bulletin* of the Passaic County Historical Society, November 1956, pp. 38, 44.

"The Pilgrim's Progress as Source for Stephen Crane's 'The Black Riders,'" by James M. Cox, in *American Literature,* January 1957, pp. 478-87.

"Prehistoric Lab," by Creighton Peet, in *American Forests,* July 1956, pp. 20, 21, 43. Mettler's Woods, primeval forest in New Jersey, now William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest, owned by Rutgers University.

"Princeton University's Psychology Department," by Herbert S. Langfeld, in *Welfare Reporter,* April 1957, pp. 7, 8, 11, 12. A former faculty members traces its history and the careers of its illustrious students.

"The Problem of Aging Signatures," by Walter N. Eastburn *Manuscripts,* Fall 1957, pp. 258-60.

"Ratables of Greenwich Township, 1779," contributed by Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr., in *Vineland Historical Magazine,* January-April 1956, pp. 276-84. From state house, Trenton.

"Reminders of Early Dutch in Bergen," by Frederick W. Bogert, in *de halve Maen,* October 1957, p. 6.

"Rutgers Newark College of Arts and Sciences, 40 Rector Street, Remodeled from Old Ballantine Brewery," in *The Realtor,* August 1957, pp. 2, 3, 10.

"The Shingle Miners," by Robert C. Alexander, in *Cape May County Magazine of History and Genealogy,* June 1957, pp. 99-106. The use of buried logs for shingles and other wood products.

"Six Late Sites in Southern and Central New Jersey," by Catherine McCann, in *Bulletin of the Archeological Society of New Jersey,* May 1957, pp. 1-10.

"South Jersey; 1729 House Called Holmeland, in Salem County," by Richard Pratt, in *Ladies' Home Journal,* May 1957, pp. 74-75.

"A Spy for Washington," by Leonard Falkner, in *American Heritage,* August 1957, pp. 58-64. The story of John Honeyman. Also condensed in *Reader's Digest,* November 1957, pp. 187-93.

"The Story of the Jersey Blues" by C. Malcolm B. Gilman in *Sons of the American Revolution Magazine,* April 1957, pp. 21-24.

"Surveys and Surveyors," by Ralph L. Goff, in *Cape May County Magazine of History and Genealogy,* June 1957, pp. 107-09.

"Vineland Flexes Its Muscles," in *New Jersey Business,* August 1956, pp. 28-29.

"Washington Irving's Use of Traditional Folklore," by Sara Puryear Rodes, in *New York Folklore Quarterly,* Spring 1957, pp. 3-15. Did Irving use folklore current in the Hudson Valley, or adapt European folk motifs to the Hudson Valley locale?

"The Worthington Tract," by Joseph Taylor, in *New Jersey Outdoors,* August 1957, pp. 7, 8.

Biography

"A Final Shot in the Burr-Hamilton Duel," by Samuel Engle Burr, Jr., in *Manuscripts,* Summer 1957, pp. 192-94.

"Ashbel Green, 1762-1848, Preacher, Educator, Editor," by Robert E. Lewis, in *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society,* Sept. 1957, pp. 141-56.

"Benjamin Martin Washburn, Fifth Bishop of Newark," in *Newark Churchman,* October 1957, pp. 3-11. Includes history of Trinity Cathedral as a diocesan center.

"Bob Meyner — from Newsboy to Governor," in *Democratic Digest,* October 1957, p. 10.

"Carl W. Badenhausen," in *Fidelions,* Fall 1957, p. 7. Member of Board of Directors, Fidelity Union Trust Company.

"The Story of John F. Carll, Second Pennsylvania Survey's Pioneer Petroleum Geologist, 1828-1904," by William S. Lytle, in *Internal Affairs* (commonwealth of Pennsylvania) May 1957, pp. 19-22. Was assistant editor, *Newark Daily Eagle,* 1849-53.

"Charles D'Almaine," by Jim Walsh, in *Hobbies,* November 1957, pp. 34-37; December 1957, pp. 34-36, 67. Newark chiropractor, painter, Metropolitan Opera violinist, and recording artist, 1871-1943.

"Chief Justice Weintraub," in *Jersey Publisher,* October 1957, pp. 1, 8.

"Chip off the Old Rock," in *Time,* March 18, 1957, pp. 92-98. Carroll M. Shanks and the Prudential Insurance Co.

"'Cousin Will,' a Tribute," by Blauvelt-Demarest Foundation, Inc., in *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine,* June 1957, p. 801. Dr. William Henry S. Demarest, late president emeritus of Rutgers University.

"David Allman, the Physician," by Maurice Bear Gordon, M.D., in *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey,* July 1957, pp. 314, 315.

"Dr. McGavin Dies, Director of Mental Hygiene Clinics since 1953," in *Psychogram,* June 1956, p. 11.

"Doctor of Law Degrees for N.J. Laborites," in *New Jersey Labor Herald,* May 1956, pp. 1, 12. Louis P. Marciante and Vincent J. Murphy.

"Earl L. McCormick of Bridgeton, New Chairman of the New Jersey Fish and Game Council," in *New Jersey Outdoors,* November 1957, p. 20.

"The Earliest Manuscript of Whitman's 'Passage to India' and its Notebook," by Fredson Bowers, in *Bulletin of the New York Public Library,* July 1957, pp. 319-52.

"East Orange Tradition (Mrs. Eleanor Bayne Vogt succeeds Alice Webster as City Clerk)," in *Suburban Life,* August-September 1957, p. 59.

"Edward G. Gullord, M.D., President Essex County Medical Society," in *Bulletin of the Essex County Medical Society,* Summer 1957, p. 309.

"Edward M. House and the Governors," by Rupert N. Richardson, in *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* July 1957, pp. 51-65. Colonel House, political mentor of Woodrow Wilson, gains political experience advising Texas governors.

"Ericsson, Stockton, and the USS Princeton," by Harry C. Watts, *United States Naval Institute Proceedings,* September 1956, pp. 961-67.

" 'First Lady' of the Toll Roads, Katharine E. White," in *New Jersey Business,* August 1957, p. 32.

"Franklin Conklin, Jr.," in *Fidelions,* Fall 1957, p. 9. Member of Board of Directors, Fidelity Union Trust Co.

"Friends Pay Farewell Tribute to Mrs. Geraldine L. Thompson," in *Welfare Reporter,* April 1957, pp. 3, 4. Original member of state Board of Control retires after thirty-nine years of service.

"Harry E. Lieberman of Trenton, Director of the Mercer County Board of Chosen Freeholders," by Joe Masick, in *New Jersey County Government,* May 1957, p. 10.

"Henry C. Neer, M.D.," in *Relics,* September 1957, p. 7. Park Ridge doctor, second mayor of the town.

"Herbert A. Fisher, Jr. — Artist Historian," in *Quest* (Montclair Woman's Club), Nov. 1957, p. 12.

John Cotton Dana: Librarian and Printer," by William R. Lansberg, in *Printing and Graphic Arts,* Vol. 4, 1956, pp. 53-84.

"John T. Cunningham," in *Quest* (Montclair Woman's Club), November 1957, p. 13.

"John W. Maynard, Former Managing Editor of Newark Evening News, Dies at Age of 80," in *Jersey Publisher,* October 1957, p. 11.

"Leader of New Jersey Industry . . . George F. Smith," in *New Jersey County Government,* July 1956, pp. 14, 18-19, 27.

"The Man in Management—a System to His Experience—Joseph E. McLean," in *New Jersey Business,* June 1957, p. 40. The commissioner of the state Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

"The Man in Management, an Early Start on a High Level—W. Paul Stillman," in *New Jersey Business,* July 1957, p. 32.

"The Man in Management — the Philosophy of Harmony, Sal Maso, President of the New Jersey State Building and Construction Trades Council, AFL-CIO," in *New Jersey Business,* May 1956, p. 4.

"Man Who Would Be Governor," in *Suburban Life,* Oct.-Nov. 1957, pp. 36-37. Malcolm S. Forbes.

"Memories of West Point during the Two Decades Preceding the Civil War, from the Recollections of John Ferguson Weir

(1840-1926)," edited by Theodore Sizer, in *New-York Historical Society Quarterly,* April 1957, pp. 199-41. Contains accounts of Gouverneur Kemble of Cockloft Hall.

"Mr. Justice from Jersey," by Jack Alexander, in *Saturday Evening Post,* Sept. 28, 1957, pp. 25, 128-33. William Joseph Brennan, Jr., justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Mr. Maude Celebrates His 25th Anniversary," in *The Bee Hive,* Fall 1957, p. 1. William L. Maude, president of Howard Savings Institution.

"Percy B. Lovell, Moorestown Country Editor, Was Jersey's Oldest Active Newspaperman," in the *Jersey Publisher,* August 1957, p. 11. Editor Moorestown *News-Chronicle.*

"'Prof.' Schermerhorm," by C. H. Nissley, extension specialist, vegetable crops, Rutgers University, in *Horticulture News,* May 1957, pp. 3171, 3175.

"A Rich, a Full Life," by Gerald Frank, in *Coronet,* October 1957, pp. 42-51. William Carlos Williams, poet and physician.

"Robert C. Ring, 52; Former Call Editor," in *Jersey Publisher,* September 1957, p. 8.

"Summit's World Famous Medical Scientist," by Meador Wright, in *Suburban Life,* July 1957, pp. 41, 65. Dr. Leonard A. Scheel directs huge Warner-Chilcott Laboratories after serving for eight years as surgeon general of the United States.

"Throttle Hand of the Lackawanna," by Virginia Williams, in *Suburban Life,* Oct.-Nov. 1957, pp. 40-41, 64-67. Perry Shoemaker, who dreamed, loved, played and studied railroads is now one of the foremost experts in America.

"Token Collectors' Page, Baltimore, Md. (Ross Winans)," by Melvin and George Fuld, in *Numismatist,* June 1957, pp. 676-77. Inventor and mechanic (born in Sussex Co., N.J.) manufacturer of B. and O. locomotive engines, issued a brass token, now a collector's item.

"Top Man of the Turnpike, Joseph Morecraft, Jr.," in *New Jersey Business,* August 1957, p. 32.

"W. D. Howells and Stephen Crane, Some Unpublished Letters," by Robert W. Ayers in *American Literature,* January 1957, pp. 469-77. "I do not think America has produced a more destinctive and vital talent"— W. D. Howell to Cora Crane, July 29, 1900.

"The Walt Whitman Fellowship: Additions and Corrections," by William White, in *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America,* Vol. 51 (1957), pp. 67-84, 167-69.

Whitman on Architecture," by Charles R. Metzger, in *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians,* March 1957, pp. 25-27.

"Who's Who in Jersey Labor," by L. M. H., in *New Jersey Labor* Herald, September 1957, p. 8.

Mary Cecile White president of New Jersey Federation of Teachers.

"Who's Who in Jersey Labor — Joel Ross Jacobson, Executive Vice-President, New Jersey Industrial Union Council," by L. M. H., in *New Jersey Labor Herald,* May 1956, pp. 8, 16.

"Who's Who in Jersey Labor — Patrick Henry Doyle, President, New Brunswick Building & Construction Trades Council," by Lewis M. Herrman, in *New Jersey Labor Herald,* April 1957, p. 8.

"Who's Who in Jersey Labor: Sol Stetin, Regional Director, Textile Workers Union of America," by Lewis M. Herrmann, in *New Jersey Labor Herald,* August 1957, p. 10.

"Who's Who in Jersey Labor — Victor D. Leonardis, Secretary-Treasurer, New Jersey Industrial Union Council," by Fred E. Ruslander, in *New Jersey Labor Herald,* July 1957, p. 6.

"Who's Who in Jersey Labor: Vincent J. Young, President, Newark Teachers Union No. 481," by Lewis M. Herrmann, in *New Jersey Labor Herald,* November 1957, p. 10.

"Who's Who in New Jersey," in *New Jersey Municipalities,* November 1957, p. 4. Leo P. Carlin, Mayor of Newark.

"William Birch: His 'Country Seats of the United States,'" by Martin P. Snyder, in *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography,* July 1957, pp. 225-47. Includes Stevens estate in Hoboken.

William Penn; a Biography, by Catherine Owens Peare: review by John E. Pomfret in *William and Mary Quarterly,* July 1957, pp. 450-51. Review brings out Penn's relationships with "The Jerseys."

"Woodrow Wilson among His Friends," by Raymond B. Fosdick, in *Harpers Magazine,* December 1956, pp. 57-63.

"Woodrow Wilson and His Interpreters, 1947-1957," by Richard L. Watson, Jr., in *Mississippi Valley Historical Review,* September 1957, pp. 207-36.

"Woodrow Wilson as Legislative Leader and Administrator," by Arthur W. MacMahon in *American Political Science Review,* September 1956, pp. 641-75.

"Woodrow Wilson as a Young Lawyer, 1882-1883," by George C. Osborn, in *Georgia Historical Quarterly,* June 1957, pp. 126-42.

Genealogy

"Andreas Rederick of Hunterdon County," by Kenn Stryker-Rodda, in *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey,* July/Oct., 1956, pp. 49-51.

"Bible Records," by Margaret I. McVickar, in *Cape May County Magazine of History and Genealogy,* June 1957, pp. 111-16. Family records of Irwin, Yates, Swain, Adams, Shaw, and Collins.

"Bible Records," by Lewis D. Cook, *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey,* pp. 81-82. Laning and Famulener families.

"Forgotten Cemeteries of N.J.: The Richards-French Cemetery of

Springfield," in *New Jersey Genesis,* January 1958, pp. 162-63.

"The Germans of Colonial New Jersey," Part 4, by Prof. Hubert G. Schmidt, Rutgers University, in *New Jersey Genesis,* July 1957, pp. 139-43.

"The Goulder Family Amended," in *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey,* July/Oct. 1955, pp. 73-75.

"Grumman Family," by John Insley Coddington, in *American Genealogist,* July 1957, pp. 156-67. Lyons Farms, N.J., family.

"Hunterdon County Gravestones; Lebanon Reformed Cemetery," in *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey,* July/Oct. 1956, pp. 83-96.

"Hunterdon N.J. County's Emigrants" by Clayton Hoagland, in *de Halve Maen,* April 1957, pp. 6, 13.

"Index to Liber C (1740-1752), Essex County Court Minutes," by William Y. Pryor, in *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey,* July/Oct. 1955, pp. 94-95. Continuation.

"Jennings Bible Record" in *Bulletin of the Gloucester County Historical Society,* June 1957, p. 30.

"Letter of John Wickham of Southampton, 1713," communicated by Henry W. Pilch, in *American Genealogist,* July 1957, pp. 189-90. Found among Wick Papers at Jockey Hollow, Morris Co.

"List of Burials in Newark's Oldest Burial Ground," Part 3, in *New Jersey Genesis,* July 1957, p. 146.

"Mercer County Gravestones: Princeton Baptist Churchyard, Penns Neck" in *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey,* July/Oct. 1955, pp. 49-62.

"Parentage and Descendants of Michael Potter, by Elwood Potter, 1859-1931, with Some Additions," by Elwood P. Howe and Rowland C. Potter, in *Vineland Historical Magazine,* January-April 1956, pp. 288-94. The family name was originally Oxenbaker. To be continued.

"Records of the Dutch Congregations of Freehold and Middletown," in *Genealogical Magaznie of New Jersey,* July/Oct. 1956, pp. 62-72. Continuation.

"Records of the First Presbyterian Church of Cranbury," contributed by Edward J. Raser, in *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey,* July/Oct. 1955, pp. 76-91; Jan./Apr. 1956, pp. 39-46; July/Oct. 1956, pp. 75-80.

"Shay Bible Records," by Kenneth R. Brown in *American Genealogist,* July 1957, pp. 146-47. Vital records for a Sussex County family.

"Shay Bible Records," communicated by Kenneth R. Brown, in *American Genealogist,* July 1957, p. 146. Family Bible of Simeon and Phebe Shay Lewis of Sandyston, Sussex Co., N.J.

"Somerset County Gravestones: Harlingen Cemetery at Belle Mead," in *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey,* July/Oct. 1956, pp. 52-61.

"Washington Presbyterian Church Records," contributed by Helen P. Alleman, in *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey,* July/Oct. 1955, pp. 63-72.

Annual Report for 1957

THE one hundred twelfth annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held at the building of the Society, 230 Broadway, Newark, New Jersey, at 12 noon on Wednesday, October 30, 1957. Dr. Richard P. McCormick, president of the Society, presided and Robert M. Lunny, director, acting as secretary of the meeting, kept the minutes. The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Reynolds delivered the invocation.

The calling of the roll was waived, and the secretary reported that a quorum was present. The minutes of the annual meeting of 1956, published in the *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society,* Volume LXXV, Number 1, January 1957, were approved without reading.

The president announced that the first order of business was the election of trustees for a three-year term. He mentioned the late Hon. Guy L. Fake who had served so long and so faithfully. A Nominating Committee was appointed composed of Charles B. Bradley, chairman, Mrs. Richard Hartshorne, and Donald B. Kipp. While the Nominating Committee met, the report of the Board of Trustees was read by the secretary.

The chairman of the Nominating Committee submitted its report, nominating the Hon. John O. Bigelow, Hiram E. Deats, Damon G. Douglas, Edward J. Grassmann, John W. Griggs, Howard L. Hughes, William M. McBride, William L. Maude, Henry S. Puder, and Mrs. W. Clark Symington to be re-elected as members of the class of 1960, to serve for a period of three years or until their successors shall be elected and qualified. Mr. Kipp placed in nomination the name of William Fowler Van Deventer of Far Hills. The nominations were seconded. It was moved and seconded and voted that the nominations be closed. It was moved, seconded and voted that the secretary cast a ballot and accordingly, the foregoing were elected unanimously.

The following additional reports were submitted: the Treasurer's, by Mr. Kipp in the absence of Frederick Frelinghuysen; Development Committee by Richard V. Lindabury, chairman; Finance Committee by the secretary in the absence of Frederick H. Groel, chairman; Membership Committee by the secretary in the absence of the Hon. John O. Bigelow, chairman; House Committee by Dominic A. Cavicchia, chairman; Library Committee by Mr. Lindabury, chairman; Museum Committee by Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen, chairman, followed by her report as president of the Woman's Branch; Editorial Committee by Donald A. Sinclair, chairman; and the report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Joseph W. Greene.

Before the meeting recessed, admiration was generally expressed for the excellent administration of Dr. McCormick as president. There being no further business, the meeting recessed at 1:15 P.M. to reconvene at 2 o'clock.

After luncheon, the meeting reconvened at 2 P.M. to hear brief talks by James V. Ryan, assistant vice-president of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, and John T. Cunningham, of the Newark *News* and a trustee of the Society, introducing the film "This Is New Jersey."

At the conclusion of the motion picture, the meeting was adjourned.

ROBERT M. LUNNY, *Director.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

DURING the 1956-1957 season, the Society presented at its headquarters a varied program of lectures, exhibitions, and special events for its members and the general public. The details of most of these events are known to those of our members who could attend them and to others from accounts of them which appeared in the PROCEEDINGS. By presenting such a varied program it is hoped to appeal to those whose interest in New Jersey history is general, as well as to those whose interest is greater and more specialized.

Last autumn an exhibition, "Introducing Mahlon Dickerson," showed this distinguished New Jerseyman's portraits, furniture, and papers from the Society's own collections. In December the Woman's Branch once again sponsored the Christmas program. The recital by a double quartet of the Westminster Choir College at Princeton was most enthusiastically received.

A series of three weekly motion picture programs, "Classics of the Cinema," was presented in January. Attendence at these Saturday shows was disappointing, and the decision has been made not to continue them in the forthcoming season.

The principal event of the winter season was the celebration of the two-hundredth (or two-hundred-second) anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton. Congressman Robert W. Kean introduced the speaker, Hamilton's biographer Dr. Broadus Mitchell. Dr. Mitchell's paper on Hamilton in New Jersey is to be published in the forthcoming PROCEEDINGS. So many of the principal events in the life of this brilliant figure occurred in New Jersey, it is well to have a published account specifically on his life here.

The second annual series of lectures on "The Tradition of the American Home," specializing in "The Influence of the Dutch," was presented by the Woman's Branch, in conjunction with the Extension Division of Rutgers, the State University. These three Thursday afternoons of illustrated lectures by six authorities in their fields proved most popular and are now well established as features of our annual programs. A small exhibit of Dutch decorative arts was shown simultaneously. It is no small compliment that someone referred to this series as a "little Williamsburg Antiques Forum."

Following the annual meeting and luncheon of the Woman's Branch in April the former director, Alexander J. Wall, Jr., now curator of Old

Sturbridge Village, was welcomed at the Society when he lectured with colored slides on that splendid museum with which he is now connected.

In May at Princeton the Society held the First New Jersey Dinner. Governor and Mrs. Meyner entertained beforehand at a reception at Morven. Dr. Harold W. Dodds, then about to retire as president of Princeton University, received the New Jersey Historical Society Award, and the speaker of the evening was Ogden R. Reid.

The last event of the season was the Seventh Annual New Jersey Historical Conference in June at the new Rutgers University Library, given in conjunction with the New Brunswick Historical Club. The lectures, workshops, luncheon, tour of the campus and historical buildings of the town, and a tea all made the day most interesting and enjoyable. The Historical Club is to be congratulated on a splendid program attended by approximately two hundred.

During the summer plans were laid for the New Jersey Transportation exhibit which just opened October 21. The Railroadians of America were again of invaluable assistance in technical and very practical matters. Five hundred visitors saw the show in the first week.

One highlight of the year is the establishment of the Publication Fund of five thousand dollars by two benefactors through the good offices of a trustee of the Society. The purpose of the fund is to defray expenses of publishing works of New Jersey historical interest to be sold without any profit accruing to the authors. Proceeds from the sale of such books will revert to this revolving fund for future use.

The first of these is *A Guide to the Manuscripts Collection* by Fred Shelley, librarian, to appear as Volume XI of the *Collections* of the Society. This volume, planned for publication later this fall, will aid greatly in making the various groups of documents in our Library more usable. It is indeed a contribution of primary importance to New Jersey historiography. Mr. Shelley deserves a hearty "Well done!"

In September, after reopening of the Society following the August vacation, an informal exploratory meeting was held by an Education Committee with John T. Cunningham, one of our trustees, as chairman. Its purpose was to investigate ways in which the Society could best aid the teaching of New Jersey history in the schools of the state, long a matter of interest to Dr. McCormick and Mr. Cunningham. Two educators expressed their hope that adequate material on the subject, for use by pupils, could be made available. The tentative conclusion was reached that the Society could best help in this matter by preparing a series of pamphlets for students, eventually incorporating them into a textbook. A general meeting in the near future is planned with a larger group of interested educators.

The past year has brought a number of changes in our personnel. The director assumed his duties on October 1, 1956. In December we were saddened by the sudden death of Miss Coons, the library assistant. Her

place has been ably taken by Miss Anne Hubley and Miss Helen E. Sims, each working part-time in the library. The library fellow was Hans-Ulrich Steinhart, working under a grant from the Frelinghuysen Foundation the first half of this calendar year. During the summer Mrs. Jasper S. Allard, Jr., staff secretary, resigned, and that position was filled in September by Mrs. Florence McMunn, who has taken hold quickly and efficiently. Bruce Farquhar also joined the staff in September as a museum assistant and was put to work with Mr. Wiseman on the New Jersey Transportation exhibit. His services also are proving very valuable. As of October 1, Miss Florence Holmes joined the staff as the library fellow for the current year, working under a grant again generously made by the Frelinghuysen Foundation. Mrs. Greene continues as helpful as ever. Mr. Shelley and Mr. and Mrs. Dennis complete a hard-working and admirable staff.

To follow up the advantages gained from the First New Jersey Dinner and to increase further public knowledge of the Society and its work, a six-months contract was signed in July with the Newark firm of Fulling and Douglass, Inc. Working on assembling material for the transportation exhibit, publicizing this popular show and planning for increased institutional membership have all begun to show promising results.

Three considerations are uppermost in our minds for the Society: that it constantly render greater and more varied service to further popular and scholarly interest in New Jersey history; that it reach an even greater number of people to develop in them a keener appreciation of this their native or adopted state; and that it acquire greater assets and means to make its expanding program ever more effective. So many of you are helping in so many different ways, according to your particular abilities, and all your help is deeply appreciated.

In the past 112 years much has been accomplished, sometimes under most adverse circumstances when progress was barely perceptible. Other times our progress has been more rapid. Your trustees hope all our members share with them the conviction that the Society has a great purpose and that it can be fulfilled by the genuine interest and the redoubled efforts of us all.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

I SUBMIT herewith the Society's Balance Sheet as of the end of, and Operating Statement for, the fiscal year ended September 30, 1957, with comparative figures for the preceding fiscal year, from which I summarize in round figures.

Balance Sheet

The Unrestricted Fund has a net worth of $488,500—a decrease from last year of $3,300, which represents an operating loss of $4,200, offset in part by a donation.

The Endowment Fund has a net worth of $61,300—an increase of approximately $200 over last year.

The Library and Museum Fund has a net worth of $3,100—an increase of $660, which represents the excess of donations and proceeds of sales of archives and books over the cost of acquisitions.

The Publication Fund was set up during the past year to handle the cost of books and pamphlets which the Society expects to publish. It has a net worth of $5,100, representing donations for that specific purpose and interest.

The Woman's Branch Fund has a net worth of $2,900—the same as last year.

Operating Statement

Our Operating Income for the year was $36,400, as compared with $28,800 for the preceding year. Almost all of the increase was due to the proceeds of the First New Jersey Historical Society Dinner.

Our Operating Expenses for the year were $40,600, as compared with $36,000 during the preceding year, most of the increase being reflected in the Payroll and Public Relations expense.

As a result, the Operating Loss for the year was $4,200, as compared with $7,300 last year—a decrease of $3,100.

FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, *Treasurer.*

BALANCE SHEET

As of September 30, 1957 and 1956

UNRESTRICTED FUND

Assets

	1957	1956
Cash in Banks	$ 7,214	$ 9,228
Investments	72,639	72,194
Library & Museum:		
Land & Building	358,039	358,039
Equipment	52,293	52,293
Contents	1	1
Total	$490,186	$491,755

Liabilities and Net Worth

Liabilities:				
1957-58 Gift for Library Fellowship		$ 1,700		$ —0—
Net Worth:				
Balance Oct. 1, 1956 & 1955	$491,755		$498,661	
Add:				
Donation	906		—0—	
Gain in Investments	6		378	
	$492,667		$499,039	

Deduct:				
Operating Loss	4,181		7,284	
Balance Sept. 30, 1957 & 1956		488,486		491,755
Total		$490,186		$491,755

ENDOWMENT FUND

Assets

Cash in Banks		3,769		2,490
Investments		57,601		58,675
Total		$ 61,370		$ 61,165

Net Worth

Balance Oct. 1, 1956 & 1955	$ 61,165		$ 61,036	
Add:				
Life Membership Dues	250		—0—	
Gain or Loss on Investments	45*		129	
Balance Sept. 30, 1957 & 1956		$ 61,370		$ 61,165

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM FUND

Assets

Cash in Bank		$ 3,158		$ 2,498

Net Worth

		1957		1956
Balance Oct. 1, 1956 & 1955	$ 2,498		$ 1,984	
Add:				
Donations	406		1,251	
Interest	78		68	
Sale of Books & Archives	1,050		800	
	$ 4,032		$ 4,103	
Deduct:				
Cost of Acquisitions	874		1,605	
Balance Sept. 30, 1957 & 1956		$ 3,158		$ 2,498

PUBLICATION FUND

Assets

Cash in Bank		$ 5,061		$ —0—

Net Worth

Balance Oct. 1, 1956 & 1955	$ —0—		$ —0—	
Add:				
Donations	5,000		—0—	
Interest	61		—0—	
Balance Sept. 30, 1957 & 1956		$ 5,061		$ —0—

*Loss.

WOMAN'S BRANCH FUND

Assets

Cash in Bank	$ 30	$ 30
Investments	2,830	2,830
Total	$ 2,860	$ 2,860

Net Worth

Balance Oct. 1, 1956 & 1955	$ 2,860	$ 2,860	
Balance Sept. 30, 1957 & 1956	$ 2,860		$ 2,860

OPERATING STATEMENT

FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1957 AND 1956

INCOME	1957	1956
Investments	$ 10,622	$ 9,932
Dues	9,166	9,851
Donations	4,792	4,746
Proceedings	4,177	3,942
Proceeds of first New Jersey Historical Society dinner	7,523	—0—
Miscellaneous	107	286
Total Receipts	$ 36,387	$ 28,757
EXPENSES		
Payroll, Pension and Payroll Taxes	$ 25,587	$ 23,334
Insurance	331	800
Administrative	2,450	1,903
Library and Museum	748	688
Exhibits and Education	151	128
Building Operations	4,071	4,055
Building Repairs	1,599	246
PROCEEDINGS	4,184	4,440
Audit and Investment	447	447
Public Relations	1,000	—0—
Total Expenses	$ 40,568	$ 36,041
Operating Deficit	*$ 4,181	*$ 7,284

*Loss.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

Book Values as of September 30, 1957

UNRESTRICTED FUND

Bonds

$1,000	U. S. Treasury, 2½—12/15/67—72	$ 906

Stocks

Shares		
600	American Insurance Co., common	$ 9,875
50	American Telephone & Telegraph, capital	8,592

500	Continental Oil Co., common	3,860
100	Dayton Power & Light Co., common	3,321
400	Fireman's Insurance Co., common	7,100
200	Phillips Petroleum Co., common	7,342
300	The Southern Company, common	6,155
600	Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, common	6,870
800	Texas Corporation, common	10,508
200	Union Carbide and Carbon Co., common	8,110
	Total Investments	$72,639

ENDOWMENT FUND

Bonds

$3,000	Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fe 4's '95	$ 2,744
5,000	Morris and Essex R.R. Co., 3½'s 2,000	2,063
100	United States Defense Bond, Series F.	75

Shares	*Stocks*	
75	Allied Stores, 4% cumulative, preferred	$ 7,500
400	Beneficial Finance Corp., common $1 par	6,774
50	Bethlehem Steel Corp., 7% preferred	7,292
25	Burlington Industries, 4% preferred	2,521
100	Deere & Co., $1.40 preferred	3,747
100	Oklahoma Natural Gas Co., 4¾% preferred	5,400
200	Southern California Edison Co., original 5% cumulative participating preferred	9,200
100	Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., $5.10 preferred	10,285
	Total Investments	$57,601

WOMAN'S BRANCH FUND

20	Bethlehem Steel Corp., 7% preferred	$ 2,830
	Total Investments	$ 2,830

REPORT OF THE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

The report of the Development Committee will be, of necessity, a report on only one of the Committee's three original divisions. In a sense, both the drive for institutional members, under Mr. McBride, and the drive for special gifts under Mrs. Symington were forced to wait for the third member of the team, the subscription dinner project, to get out of their way. Even so, gratifying results from the two drives have already been reported —a grand total of $10,000 in gifts from all sources this year, for example— and with the way clear ahead, other remarkable records are doubtless to be expected.

As for the dinner—the First New Jersey Dinner, as we called it with an optimistic look ahead—it may be hailed, I believe, as a success beyond our bravest expectations. Aside from the funds which we badly needed, we especially hoped that the dinner would arouse new interest in the Society all over the state, thus enlarging our opportunities to be of service and broadening the base of our support in years to come. It is most gratifying, therefore, to be able to report that of the 200 or so persons who attended the dinner more than half were neither members of the Society nor husbands nor wives of members—reputable enough categories, but statistically misleading. We had, then, over one-hundred newly-interested persons—not only from Newark and its immediate suburbs, which have always been mainstays of the Society—not only from Princeton and Hopewell, which were more or less cast in the role of hosts—but from Morristown and Madison, Mendham and the Somerset Hills, the Monmouth shore and more towns than can be mentioned from New Brunswick and Metuchen to Westfield, Scotch Plains and Ridgewood.

The details of the dinner are probably familiar to all of you, but special mention should be made of Governor and Mrs. Meyner's cocktail party, which contributed so largely to the success of the whole affair; of the interesting addresses made by the Governor, by Mr. Carroll Shanks, toastmaster, and by Mr. Ogden R. Reid, speaker of the evening; of the warm acknowledgment of the Society's award made by President Dodds of Princeton University; of Dr. McCormick's part not only in the program of the evening but in the months of anxious preparation beforehand; of Mr. Lunny's indefatigable attention to the multitude of details involved. For myself, as one co-chairman of the planning committee, I should like to pay special tribute to Fred Groel, my better half, whose skill and experience were invaluable at all stages of our labors, and who in the end lined up the city of Newark and marched it to Princeton with an authority not seen, I should imagine, since Moses led the Children of Israel out of Egypt.

At the June meeting of the Executive Committee, when results of the dinner were announced, it was reported that our gross receipts had come to approximately $12,000. Expenses having been less than $5,000, we were left with a net gain of $7,500. We know now what we can do. It is the hope of the Committee that the interest aroused by this first dinner will grow in geometrical progression in the years ahead, opening to the Society opportunities undreamed of in its present swaddling age.

RICHARD V. LINDABURY, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

THE Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees submits the following report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1957.

Unrestricted Fund

During the year through declaration of stock dividends, the Society received 100 shares American Insurance Company Common Stock and 250 shares Continental Oil Company Common Stock. Rights to purchase securities of American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Phillips Petroleum Company, Dayton Power and Light Company, and The Southern Company were sold.

Endowment Fund

The Endowment Fund of the Society received as a result of a recapitalization of the company, 24 shares Beneficial Company 5% Cumlative Preferred Stock, which were subsequently sold.

Total donations for the year amounted to $10,698.

FREDERICK H. GROEL, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

THE total number of members of members of the New Jersey Historical Society on September 30, 1957, was 1266, representing a substantial increase over the total of 1190 on September 30, 1956.

The various classes of membership are as follows: *Institutional,* 42; *Associate,* 300; *Contributing,* 613; *Family,* 8; *Sustaining,* 183; *Supporting,* 0; *Life,* 103; *Patron,* 12; *Corresponding,* 5; *Fellow,* 0.

During the year the following numbers were elected: *Institutional,* 1; *Associate,* 44; *Contributing,* 29; *Family,* 8; *Sustaining,* 134; *Life,* 5; *Patron,* 1.

Two notes are necessary. The classes of Family and Supporting membership are newly created by a change in the by-laws this year, as are the honorary Fellows. Life membership was raised to $250.

In response to appeals going out with the bills for dues, some members are changing their classes to a higher classification. Your attention is invited to this, so that others of you might avail themselves of this opportunity. We are delighted to have members in any classification but we do want you to know also how very much your additional support will be appreciated.

JOHN O. BIGELOW, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

THE building of the Society has been maintained throughout the year in its usual state of scrupulous cleanliness, thanks to Addison Dennis, our able custodian; Mrs. Dennis, who assists on a regular, part-time basis; and others who lend an occasional hand with heavy work. Visitors constantly remark on the spotless condition.

Much badly-needed painting was done during the year. The Railroadians

of America generously met the expense of painting the south gallery on the third floor; and the Society painted the corridor leading to it. This work was done in preparation for opening the New Jersey Transportation exhibition.

Through the generosity of five of our trustees, the staircase from the first to the third floor and the two landing halls were repainted, including the iron stair railings. Sufficient funds remained from these contributions, with a small addition, to paint the north gallery on the main floor housing the Home Life exhibition. Still urgently needed is the painting of the small gallery on the second floor; and later the library, the Trustees Room, and the kitchen.

To make the living quarters of the custodian more comfortable, a hardwood floor was installed over the concrete in the living room, thus checking the dampness and chilliness.

The major repair of the year was the channeling of the subterranean stream flowing across the boiler room. The pressure of the head of water against the walls and floor of the room and the wet fire chamber under the boiler have been corrected by cutting a system of covered channels into the floor, leading to the sump pit. Repointing the fire brick and installing an auxiliary pump in the sump pit should put the entire boiler room in the best condition. Two minor leaks and the condition of the metal doors on the rear of the building are being carefully watched.

The House Committee continues to recommend approval of expenditures necessary to keep our excellent building, now over twenty-five years old, in the best possible condition. The Committee is grateful for the generous help of our members and the Woman's Branch when extraordinary needs arise.

DOMINIC A. CAVICCHIA, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

THE story of the Library over the past year has been, as usual, the story of a few people taking on an impossible task and performing it with distinguished success. You have heard of the loss suffered by the staff in the death of Miss Lillian Coons, our library assistant since 1944, and the good fortune we have had in securing the half-time services of Miss Anne Hubley. With Miss Hubley, and with the indispensable assistance of Miss Helen Sims and Mrs. Joseph Greene, Mr. Shelley, our librarian, has somehow contrived to man the reading room, answer a flood of letters on library topics (some forty or fifty in August alone), keep up with cataloguing, conduct negotiations for the acquisition and disposal of books, carry on several projects of great importance to the Society, and still face whatever additional problems life on the upper floors might present—including visits from the chairman of the Library Committee. I call that

a fine record, and I wish we could furnish more help to this devoted staff. Mr. Hans Steinhart, Library Fellow from January to May, made a real contribution to the Society by his work on the New Jersey imprint bibliography, and our new Fellow, Miss Florence Holmes, now at work on the Vroom papers, has already shown herself a worthy successor.

The important thing to remember is that these labors have been instrumental in making the library a boon to scholars and a not inconsiderable asset to the state of New Jersey. The guide to our manuscript collections, the magnum opus recently completed in his spare time by Mr. Shelley, will put at the disposal of interested persons general descriptions of more than 75,000 MSS., many of them of the very highest interest and importance. The library has been asked to co-operate with the editors of the Papers of James Madison in a program undertaken jointly by the University of Virginia and the University of Chicago, and as in other similar projects, we have been able to supply copies of wanted materials to carry on the work. Attendance at the library is booming—1358 persons this year as compared with 1239 the year before—and we had more than twenty serious scholars at work here last winter.

The present condition of our collections goes far to justify the confidence thus reposed in the library. During the past year we received gifts too numerous to mention, but special interest attaches, perhaps, to the microfilm copy of the 1880 state census presented by the New Jersey Chapter of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, and to an important collection of family papers that has been offered to us subject to agreement on certain technicalities. By exchange we have secured, among other things, some 3,000 MSS. of the Holmes family of Monmouth County and microfilms of a number of New Jersey papers published before 1820. For cold cash we bought ten reels of microfilm of early state laws, *Votes and Proceedings* of the legislature, the large relief map of New Jersey now on display, an unrecorded petition to Governor William Franklin (1762), and enough beside to exceed our $500 budget by a comfortable $29.80—a sum that we count on recovering at the book sale!

It is the sincere hope of the Library Committee that the new friends won by the Society in recent months will visit the library and see for themselves the present richness and the future promise of our collections. We should welcome such valuable additions as personal papers and records that significantly reflect the history of New Jersey; rare New Jersey imprints dating from before 1850; books and other materials on New Jersey arts and crafts and on New Jersey transportation; and much else that cannot be compressed into a list. We have become insufferably proud of our library, our library staff, and in fact our whole institution, and we find no better remedy than to infect as many others as we can with this ungovernable Asiatic enthusiasm.

Richard V. Lindabury, *Chairman.*

Donors to the Library

Dr. Arthur Adams
Alpheus H. Albert
Miss Lillian S. Albert
Dr. Ray Palmer Baker
David N. Beach
Miss Dorothea Beach
John T. Beach
Joseph W. Beach
Dr. Samuel Berg
Moses Bigelow
Bloomfield Public Library
Roger Sherman Boardman
Charles B. Bradley
Mrs. Edward Knox Cary
G. Norwood Comly
Ross K. Cook
Senator Robert C. Crane
H. Jerome Cranmer
Miss E. W. Crawford
Mrs. Willard W. Cutler
The East Orange Free Library
Carl I. Edwards
Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen
Mrs. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen
Nelson B. Gaskill
Miss Ethwyn Gaston
Geiger Brothers
William V. Griffin
James A. Hands
Charles W. Heins
Miss Winifred Lovering Holman
Mrs. R. Karl Honaman
Mrs. Edward Hopping
Howard Savings Institution
Huguenot Society of New Jersey
Illinois State Historical Society
Mrs. Verna T. Jacob
Charles Daly King
Mrs. Ruloff F. Kipp
Miss Mary Alice Kreiser
Harry Langley
Harry LaTourette
William N. McBride
W. R. McCann
Dr. William C. McGinnis
Madison League of Women Voters
Mrs. Max W. Meisner
Harold I. Meyer
Willis H. Miller
Mrs. K. D. Miller
Mrs. Robert L. Montgomery
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.
Mrs. Herbert J. Nelson
New Jersey D.A.R.
Mrs. William L. Nisbet
Nova Caesarea Chapter D.A.R.
Miss Mary L. B. Olcott
East Side High School Class of 1957
Mrs. R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont
Princeton University Library
Paul W. Prindle
Prudential Insurance Co.
Donald Puglisi
A. H. Radasch
Edgar John Raser
George C. Rockefeller
Miss Julia Sabine
Edward R. Sandiford
Joel L. Schlesinger
Springfield League of Women Voters
Miss Helen M. Sims
Donald A. Sinclair
Miss Jessie M. Slee
Miss Julia A. Smith
Miss Minnie Smith
Miss Rose B. Smith
Miss Bessie E. Snyder
Harold A. Sonn
Stevens Institute Library
Miss Mildred Stone
Vincent P. Struble
Kenn Stryker-Rodda
Tom Swatman
Thomas T. Taber
Phillip Troy

Elmer G. Van Name
Mrs. Raymond S. Veghte
Dr. Harry B. Weiss
George W. Winans
H. C. Winde
Deaconess Nathalie E. Winser

REPORT OF THE MUSEUM COMMITTEE

The fiscal year of the New Jersey Historical Society began with the continuance of two exhibitions, one the 1870 rooms of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and the special Mahlon Dickerson exhibit. When the Dickerson show was taken down, the Frelinghuysen room, in which it had been held, was refurnished with its eighteenth- and nineteenth-century furniture and paintings, and a loan exhibit of silver of the period was added.

At the time of the series of lectures given last spring on "The Tradition of the American Home—the Influence of the Dutch," there was a special exhibition of Dutch silver and other objects, which was of necessity small because of the rarity of such early things. Members, museums, and other historical societies were very generous in their loans.

Recent accessions have been shown. There is a very attractive show in the library on the subject of needlework which is well worth looking at.

The major effort in the museum has just been opened, under the title of "New Jersey Transportation." This is on the third floor where the galleries have been painted and the exhibit set up, with the help of the Railroadians of America, and with the very hard work of Mr. Howard Wiseman, assisted by Mr. Bruce Farquhar. It was a tremendous job, but that it was well worth while is proved by the fact that over five hundred people came to see it in its first week. We will have many more. There have been many calls from schools concerning arrangements to bring pupils here.

It was through the generosity of several members of the Society that galleries, not only on the third floor, but also on the first, have been painted, as well as in the rear storage room where the costumes are kept. So we have been able to show a much cleaner and brighter face to the world.

Still in the field of painting, several of our portraits and paintings have been cleaned and restored during the past year. Several restorers have inspected our collections, and conservative estimates have rated the condition of most of the finer paintings as good. We hope to be able in the near future to take care of those which need restoration or cleaning.

Another project which we hope to start, at least, is a survey of all museum objects in the collections of the Society with a check against the several sets of catalogues and accession records. This is a "must" in museums, and we hope that if we are unable to afford professional help, at least we may be able to start on a volunteer basis. We are, after all, the

guardians of many artistic and cultural records of New Jersey and we should care for them in as business-like way as we can.

The year has brought us 101 acquisitions from numerous donors. There is not time to list each one; some few are of rather broader interest than others, and I mention them briefly: An oil painting of "Point Breeze," home of Joseph Bonaparte in Bordentown, from Mrs. J. W. Mailliard, Jr. Silver tea set owned by Mathias Ogden Halsted and Hepzibah Eastman Halsted of East Orange; bowl and pitcher made by E. Stebbins & Co., New York, 1825, from Ogden H. Bowers. Mahogany sideboard made in Philadelphia, *c.*1840, from Mrs. Robt. H. Southard. Collection of photographic glass plates from *c.*1880-1910 of the Somerset County area, from Mrs. Raymond S. Veghte.

ELIZABETH L. FRELINGHUYSEN, *Chairman.*

DONORS TO THE MUSEUM

David N. Beach, Upper Montclair
Miss Dorothea Beach, Upper Montclair
Mr. and Mrs. John T. Beach, Upper Montclair
Joseph W. Beach, Upper Montclair
Ogden Halsted Bowers, East Orange
Alfred H. Brooks, Richmond, Virginia
Miss Elizabeth C. Carter, Newark
Mrs. Edward Knox Cary, Short Hills
Mrs. Richard S. Chatfield, Whitehouse Station
Miss Maude W. Combs, East Orange
Clifford T. L. Cryer, Newark
Harry Ervey, Clifton
Esso Standard Oil Company, New York City
Mrs. C. L. Foster, South Orange
Miss Ethelwyn Gaston, New York City
Mrs. Carl A. Giese, Maplewood
Mrs. Herman W. Grissler, Bedminster
Miss Mabel J. Hamburg, Newark
Miss E. L. Harrison, East Orange
Edgar P. Harrison, Newark
Miss Gertrude S. Hedden, East Orange
Miss Mildred Herring, Newark
Walter Herring, Newark
Mrs. Matilda Ann Hertz, Newark
Mrs. S. C. Hickman, Kearny
Miss Anne J. Hubley, East Orange
Mr. and Mrs. Donald Jensen, New Brunswick
Mrs. Fleetwood Lanneau, Newark
John McElwee, Newark
Charles Mader, Irvington
Mrs. J. W. Mailliard, Jr., San Francisco, California
Mrs. Robert L. Montgomery, Villanova, Pennsylvania
Miss Katherine Moore, Newark
Mrs. Herbert Nelson, Bloomfield
Miss Ella C. Northup, Bloomfield
Miss Elinor Parker, New York City
Mrs. Hugh Pugh, Burlington
Francis C. Robertson, Larchmont, New York
Mrs. William J. Shannon, Nutley
Fred Shelley, Bloomfield
Miss Helen M. Sims, East Orange

Mrs. Robert H. Southard, Summit
Kenn Stryker-Rodda, Brooklyn, New York
Mrs. Fern Dill Tuttle, Livingston
Mrs. Raymond S. Veghte, Maplewood
Mrs. Harry S. Vocburgh, Belvidere
C. George Werner, Newton, Connecticut
T. Ralph Williams, Roselle Park
Mrs. Ralph E. Wisner, Saint John's, Michigan
Mrs. Albert Wolper, Elizabeth

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S BRANCH

The Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society continues to try to help the main society in any way possible. It subscribes to various historical magazines and periodicals, and buys an occasional letter of historical interest. It sends a boy to the New Jersey Boys' State meeting at Rutgers. We did not have a governor in our candidate this year, but then one cannot always have one's choice win.

We held our series of talks on "The Tradition of the American Home" this year for the second year, as you have heard. I think in this series we have many new friends and brought people to the museum who might not have come otherwise. One never knows what will turn up through these contacts. This coming year we are continuing the series.

I am glad to have this opportunity to say a word about Mr. Lunny, whose first year as the new director is just finished. It could not be easy to come to a new job in a new state and to fit in to the local scene the way he has, but I cannot compliment him too highly on what he has done, and it is not just on the local scene, for I have heard many praises for him in New York and elsewhere. We are very glad, indeed, to have him here.

This summer we sent the assistant to the director, Howard W. Wiseman, to the Seminar on American Culture at Cooperstown, New York, for a week, which he says he enjoyed very much.

Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen, *President.*

REPORT OF THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

For the first time in years, we are able to report a new publication, which is expected to be ready for distribution within the next two weeks. This is an 84-page *Guide to the Manuscripts Collection of the New Jersey Historical Society,* compiled by our indefatigable librarian, Fred Shelley. Such a guide has long been needed, and its present appearance results from two particularly happy circumstances, one of course being the tenacity and hard work of Mr. Shelley. When he came to the Society several years ago, he recognized the need at once, and began the compilation soon after. Its present publication is made possible by two anonymous gifts received through one of the Society's trustees, establishing a revolving fund for

publications. The *Guide* will be the eleventh volume of the Society's *Collections* series, and plans for additional publications are already laid.

The PROCEEDINGS has been published as usual during the past year, and there is little new to be reported on that subject. There is, however, much which could be said concerning the contributors and helpers who have joined in the making of each issue: our director, Mr. Lunny, for his own column, and for his advice and ready co-operation at every turn; Miss White for her excellent contributions on antiques; Mr. Shelley and Miss Studley for their fine bibliographical reports; to Mr. Shelley also, and to our member, Mr. Roger S. Boardman, for proofreading and similar aid; and lastly, to Mrs. Miriam O. Ball for her preparation of the annual index, a time-consuming and painstaking operation.

DONALD A. SINCLAIR, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

YOUR corresponding secretary has not received as many letters this year as in the past. However, the few received have related mostly to various phases of New Jersey history and as such were of interest. The genealogical letters are now addressed to the librarian and replied to by him.

Our former secretary, the late Mr. Hutchinson, in his last report referred to an inquiry concerning the Moravians, a religious sect which located in the northern part of New Jersey about 1769, but which finally disappeared as such in this state. Evidently this caused an interest in other religious organizations which may have settled here but did not remain permanently.

There are records of two other such sects which came here during the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries, namely the Rogerenes and the Mormons. The former, sometimes referred to as the Rogerene Baptist Society, was founded about 1674 in New England, by a John or Jonathan Rogers and suffered much persecution there. It seemed to be against most of the beliefs of all other religious sects. The members did not believe in the sanctity of the Sabbath, and thought all days were alike holy. The first day or Sabbath they called the "New England Idol" and attempted to destroy this idol by various means. Also they did not believe in infant baptism, the marriage ceremony, the use of medicine, in physicians, the paying of clergymen, etc. They would perform manual labor on the Sabbath near a meeting house of another sect, sometimes attending the meeting where the women would knit or sew and the men whittle and prepare splints for baskets. They even contradicted the preacher at times! This was seeking persecution and they received plenty of it. They were often ejected from the meeting houses. They had no set day for their own meetings but when they met each one sat motionless and silent, until some member "moved by the Spirit" began to speak then immedi-

ately the women proceeded to knit or sew and the men to weave baskets. Naturally their meetings were a great novelty to members of other sects.

Seeking to avoid the severe persecution to which they were subjected two separate groups of these Rogerenes which had located in Connecticut, came to New Jersey during the eighteenth century. The first came between 1709 and 1715 (exact date unknown), and settled in Morris County in the vicinity of Lake Hopatcong near Mountain Pond. Records say they built crude log cabins and a log schoolhouse in this wilderness and held meetings in the latter and in the mountain glades, and baptized in the Mountain Pond. They remained here until the beginning of the Revolution when they departed for the Redstone district in Pennsylvania. Here they settled individually, not as a religious sect.

About 1734 a John Colver or Culver, a member of the Rogerenes in New London, Connecticut, with his wife, five sons, five daughters and their families—twenty-one in all—migrated to New Jersey and also settled in Morris County on the east side of Schooley's Mountain. There they remained for three years, when they removed to Waretown, at that date in Monmouth County, now in Ocean County. They remained here for eleven years, when they returned to Morris County, settling on the west side of Schooley's Mountain. While their beliefs and conduct of meetings were the same as the first group, it is stated there was no connection between them. By 1790 their numbers were reduced to two elderly members and the Rogerenes, as a religious group ceased to exist in this state. Tradition says, however, that this group at one time attended a Presbyterian church at Mendham where they sewed, whittled etc. and made comments on the "hireling" preacher and were forcibly ejected. This also happened at Basking Ridge.

In 1837 a Mormon from New York, Elder Benjamin Winchester, an early disciple of Joseph Smith, came to New Jersey and preached the first Mormon sermon in a schoolhouse in New Egypt, then also in Monmouth County now in Ocean County, and continued to do so for some time. He made many converts and extended his preaching to other villages. A church was built at Hornerstown which a large number joined, and later one was erected at Toms River. In 1840 Joseph Smith, the founder, visited the three towns and "sealed a large number." His brother, William, frequently preached at New Egypt. About 1852 many of these Mormon converts among them Joseph Chamberlain and family of Forked River and others from Toms River, decided to leave this state and go to Salt Lake City. One preacher remained, however, and preached in New Egypt as late as 1878.

Another correspondent wished information on early naturalization in New Jersey. This, of course, was not required of those who came here from England, Ireland and Scotland, but many settlers from Holland, France and Germany did take the oath of allegiance to the British govern-

ment and a complete list of those who did so is found in the March 1893 issue of *The Jerseyman,* a quarterly magazine published in Flemington, New Jersey. This list covers the period 1713-1772 and is abstracted from Allinson's *Acts of the General Assembly* (1776).

The celebration of the birth of Alexander Hamilton and the proposed publication of his letters brought a request for a list of our holdings of such correspondence. We were able to furnish copies of four original letters to him.

The latest request for information concerned the castle of Joseph Bonaparte at Bordentown, New Jersey. He was the brother of Napoleon Bonaparte and was at one time King of Naples and of Spain. He was also known as Count de Survilliers. This request was no doubt inspired by the picture of "Castle Point" at Bordentown, which appeared in the small brochure sent out by our New Jersey Bell Telephone Company and seen by all of you.

It is said that Napoleon Bonaparte had, at many times, thought of the possible necessity, at some future date, of being forced to abandon France and of seeking refuge in America, and on one occasion had unrolled a map of the United States and placing his finger on a spot in New Jersey he remarked, "If ever I am forced to fly to America, I shall settle somewhere between Philadelphia and New York where I can receive the earliest intelligence from France by ships arriving at either port." This probably influenced his brother Joseph to come to this locality. He arrived in America in 1815 and settled at first in Philadelphia. He applied in 1816 to the legislature of Pennsylvania for permission to own property in that state without being naturalized. This permission was not granted. He then applied to the New Jersey legislature and our state passed a special bill giving him the right to do so. A copy of this bill was sent to him with a gracious note by Governor Mahlon Dickerson on the 28th of January, 1817. In 1825 New York granted him a similar privilege, and he later owned considerable property in that state.

He bought "Point Breeze" in Bordentown, later to be known as "Bonaparte Park." This consisted of ten farms on Crosswicks Creek and a park of one-thousand acres. Here he erected a mansion and other dwellings, also laid out a beautiful park. His mansion contained a fine art gallery with many paintings of rare merit, a library of fine books and other notable items. The first mansion was destroyed by fire in 1820, and a new one was erected, and here, as in the first one, he lived in the style of a distinguished foreigner and dispensed royal hospitality to his American friends and to other French exiles in this country. His two daughters Charlotte and Zenaide were with him. For the latter and her husband, Prince Charles, he built a separate home. He resided here until 1839, when he left America never to return.

Thus the King of Spain settling in our state brought to it much renown,

and, perhaps due to some envy, New Jersey was sometimes referred to by other states as "Spain" and a Jerseyman as a "Spaniard" and a "foreigner." An original painting of the mansion and park has been given to our Society. You will hear more of this later when it is placed on exhibition. Much interesting reading on this estate with detailed descriptions of the mansion and its contents and of the park is available in our library.

We were able to assist, and I mention this with pride, the writer of an article on John Honeyman, known as "Washington's Spy," who assisted Washington in his plans for the battle of Trenton. This John Honeyman was the great-grandfather of your former corresponding secretary, the late A. Van Doren Honeyman, who wrote about him and was always proud of the services he rendered his country.*

Interest in New Jersey's past and present is still strong judging by our correspondence. We are proud that this is so, and are confident that it will not only continue but also increase.

MAUD H. GREENE, *Corresponding Secretary.*

*This article appeared in the *American Heritage* for August 1957, repeated in condensed form in the November *Reader's Digest.*

ANSWERS FOR "TWENTY QUESTIONS ON NEW JERSEY"

If you have

18-20 correct answers, you are well-informed.
14-17 correct answers, you rate satisfactory.
9-13 correct answers, you should read the PROCEEDINGS more carefully.
0-8 correct answers, you have been watching TV too often.

1. Union County.

2. Princeton. For details, read A. H. Bill, *A House Called Morven* (Princeton, 1954).

3. 1675. See PROCEEDINGS, Jan,. 1957, p. 49.

4. Columbia, then King's College. For details, read Broadus Mitchell, *Alexander Hamilton, from youth to maturity* (New York, 1957).

5. 1863. See PROCEEDINGS, July 1954, p. 170.

6. James P. Mitchell, of Spring Lake, N.J., is Secretary of Labor in President Eisenhower's cabinet.

7. Benjamin Harrison and Woodrow Wilson. For details, see Volume VIII of the Society's *Collections*.

8. Newark. See PROCEEDINGS, April 1957, p. 129.

9. Sons of the Revolution.

10. Fifty. See PROCEEDINGS, Jan. 1955, p. 41.

11. 1865.

12. McClellan.

13. John Honeyman. For details, see *American Heritage,* August 1957, pp. 58-64.

14. 166 miles.

15. Seven states: New York, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Texas, Michigan, ranked first to seventh in that order.

16. The Passaic Falls Exchange is the fictitious organization. See PROCEEDINGS, Jan. 1950, p. 1, and July 1952, p. 138.

17. Elias Boudinot (1706-1770), father of Elias Boudinot (1740-1821) who served as president of the Continental Congress. See PROCEEDINGS, April 1953, p. 146.

18. Governor Jonathan Belcher did not permit the use of his name.

19. Rahway. See PROCEEDINGS, July 1954, p. 212.

20. Fitch operated his steamboats from Philadelphia to Trenton, 1790-1792.

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MANY historical societies derive major portions of their income from bequests—both large and small—from their members and friends.

YOU may establish for the New Jersey Historical Society a separate memorial fund, the income from which may be either for a special purpose or to pay operating expenses.

ANY officer or the Director of the Society will gladly discuss this matter with you, if you desire.

THE FORM of bequest should read: "I give and bequeath to The New Jersey Historical Society the sum of . . . . . Dollars."

WILL YOU GIVE THESE THOUGHTS YOUR EARNEST CONSIDERATON?

"Hessian Patrol," an original group by Edward Eisner, of Dunellen, N. J., representing Von Rall's Regiment in Trenton. From the current exhibition, "History in Miniture," to be seen at the New Jersey State Museum through June 8, 1958.